FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1851. [NO. 1792.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

For the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

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FROM THE HARTFORD COURANT.

Forty years ago, Europe sat in astonishment and terror under the shadow of Napoleon's gigantic empire. At that time a debate in the British Parliament, during which was said of the American Navy, that a member remarked that "the American navy consisted of *six vessels*."—"Upon" says the newspaper account, "the house burst into a fit of laughter." It would be interesting to know how many of the laughing legislators are now living. The gigantic empire of Napoleon has crumbled to dust, and the despised navy of six vessels has now within her grasp the empire of the seas and the docks of the civilized world!

Boston Courier.

The immense strides which America has made beyond England, in that very point in which England is the most jealous, is a theme even the memory of a single generation. Very many, now living, can remember the sneers at our "few fir-built frigates" before the war of 1812, and the contempt with which they were entertained at the commencement of that war, of the easy conquest of Canada. Nothing else would satisfy the aspirations then but the sweeping from commerce from the ocean. The valor of our seamen and the success of our fir-built vessels" gave the first blow to British haughtiness, but not a soul of us ever dreamed that we could or would ever rival with them for the supremacy of the waves. "Britania rules the waves" no longer. A new nation has sprung up, with new traits of character, grafted on the original English stock. The valor and perseverance of the British race has been mingled with an enterprise and ingenuity activity and ingenuity unknown to the British temperament. These have begun already to excite the wonder, and even the jealousy of our trans-Atlantic brethren. However they may be uneasy at the progress in ship building and at the model of our steamers, clipper ships and packets, they are more than usually generous in their expressions to us and are evidently willing to allow that we *shall be* the nation.

We look upon the success of the Yacht America as something more than a mere national triumph. It is a sure indication of progress in the art of ship construction, in the form of the hull or the model of the sails, we have attained a point beyond them. As an individual success it is nothing; as an index of the progress of naval architecture, the very art in which England prides herself, it is of importance to both nations.

We were sneered at, at first, by the English papers, for the barrenness of our part of the Chrystal Palace, but the tone has changed. Hear what a London paper says,

"Events are daily occurring which will force the enlightened British to look back with shame upon the class of book makers who have reviled the Americans, and were applauded and laughed with to the echo in this country. This year the United States has shown England in two of her pet particularities. It was so generally believed that no Englishman even thought about it, that we built the best yacht in the world, and constructed the most beautiful agricultural implements Yet, while the crack English yacht has been out sailed, with everything in her favor, by a Yankee schooner; and a Yankee implement-maker has produced an agricultural machine for reaping fields, which excels everything of the same kind attempted in England, and in wonder of construction is thought the finest agricultural piece of machinery ever produced anywhere. The yacht 'America' is an incidental contribution to the general competition of all nations, with which we have been bored in 1851; and so she has won a prize which it is disgraceful to the English to have thus wrested from them. But M'Cormack's reaping machine is special to the great exhibition, and accompanying Mr. McCormack's machine are considerations which no proper Yankee will overlook. Immense has been the ridicule heaped upon that portion of the chrystal palace territory over which waves the flag of the States. The paucity of the North-American 'show' has been regarded as evidence of North-American inferiority; and so it is as respects the filligree phenomena which constitute the great exhibition,' an absurd aggravated humbug. But it is perfectly evident that all the practical results of the palais M'Cormack's machine is the greatest. It will produce no revolution, but it will produce a great change in a great article of labor; and beyond all question, the 'article' exhibited in Hyde Park will produce any change whatever. If a 'show' consists of a useful display, the show of the States by far the best of the foreign 'courts' of the palace.

The U. S. mail steamship *Pacific*, sailed from N. Y. on Saturday, taking out $560,000 specie, chiefly in American gold.

REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 12th instant thinks that the failure of the Cuban Expedition will help on the new "Republic of Sierra Madre," proposed to be carved out of the Northern Provinces of Mexico. It regards this as a fixed fact, and then gives a clear intimation of further unlawful enterprises against Cuba, which are to be made dependent upon it. We have seen nothing in print, even in regard to this Cuba matter, more fraught with wilful madness and reckless lust of conquest than the following proposition and argument of the Houston paper:

"Whatever may be the power of the General Government to prevent the Cuban volunteers from prosecuting their expedition, it cannot prevent its citizens from emigrating to the Northern Provinces of Mexico. In one or two months the new Government of the Sierra Madre Republic will in all probability be organized, and an army capable of maintaining its independence against the whole Power of the Central Government of Mexico will display its victorious banners in the valley of the Rio Grande. When the new Republic is established, who is to prevent the victorious troops who have achieved its independence fitting out in their own ports, and under their own flag, an expedition capable of subverting the power of old Spain in Cuba? If this Republic were at this time established, who can doubt that an army of five thousand volunteers could be concentrated at Tampico or Matamoras to aid the Cuban patriots?"

A brief Telegraphic bulletin in another column, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, mentions that the first movement against the Mexican Provinces has been so far successful that the insurgents have seized the public funds and marched to join Carabajal, who is designated as the leader of the intended revolution. The Philadelphia Ledger supposes that the term "insurgents" means "Texan volunteers," and adds that "this movement appears pretty much of the same character as that against Cuba. The revolution commences on this side of the Mexican boundary, and is to be followed up by Mexicans on the other side, on the arrival of the volunteers."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Indeed! and has Mr. Fillmore really deigned at last to extend his hand to save his unfortunate countrymen! Pity, a thousand pities, he had not interfered ere the blood of fifty Americans crimsoned the soil of Cuba. Those ill-fated heroes met summary deaths when Presidential interference could have saved their lives.

Indiana Madisonian.

We should like to know at what point of time the Madisonian thinks that President Fillmore ought to have interfered to save the lives of the "fifty Americans." Ought he to have interfered before their capture, or afterwards? We do not see how he could have well interfered in their behalf with the Spanish authorities before they had fallen into the hands of those authorities, and we certainly do not see how he could have interfered afterwards, for the same arrival which brought intelligence of their capture brought intelligence of their execution.

The President interfered after a very proper manner in favor of the fifty unfortunate Americans and all other Americans similarly disposed, when he put forth his proclamation forbidding them to join in expeditions against Cuba, explaining to them the law and the crime, and warning them of the consequences of their disobedience, and when he issued orders to the collectors of ports and other civil officers of the Government to use the necessary means for arresting any enterprise of the kind that might be set on foot.

We would ask whether the friends and relatives of the "fifty Americans" have most cause to complain of President Fillmore, who did every thing in his power to prevent the insane expedition from being fitted out, or of the Democratic newspapers, which loudly invoked the people of the United States, in utter defiance of laws and treaties, to rush to the Cuban shores, and teemed with the most monstrous fabrications got up to hurry them into the commission of that act of madness?

Louisville Journal.

We have never known Whig sentiment in Virginia to be as much UNITED as it is at present. The Whig party seems to be entirely *welded* as to principles, measures, and men. At almost every Whig meeting that has been held throughout the State, resolutions have been unanimously adopted in favor of President Fillmore, and not a dissenting voice to the nomination of Mr. Summers as their candidate for Governor has been heard. We hail this harmonious agreement and this fraternal feeling as a forerunner of success. The Whigs of Virginia only want organization, zeal, and banishment of every thing that will produce discord in their ranks, to enable them fairly to cope with their political opponents and gain a glorious victory.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The President has ordered an investigation into the course of the U. S. Consul at Havana, and it is but right that until the report of that investigation is made, the public will suspend its judgment in the matter.

Gen. Cass has written a letter to Senator Clemens, of Alabama, in which he says of public sentiment at the North:—"There is a better feeling at the North, and though fanaticism will talk and write, still there is just as little probability of our interfering with your slaves, as there is of your interfering with our houses and land."

Pruning.—September and October are favorable times for pruning, particularly where the large limbs are cut off; for if the wounds made by cutting large limbs or branches do not heal over soon, the parts become seasoned, and remain sound a long time. But if large branches are cut off in spring, the wounded part becomes black from the fullness of sap in the wood, and it soon decays, seriously affecting the health and life of the tree.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1851.

THE WARSAW MAIL.—We can state, in allusion to the Wilmington Journal's article on this subject, that the Contractor on the route from this place to Warsaw is bound by his contract to leave Warsaw at 12 M., or, if he waits till a later hour, and fails to arrive here in contract time, he is fined. He has, however, repeatedly waited at Warsaw till 1 P. M., and then would have waited longer if the cars had been in sight. It is therefore not the Contractor's fault that the Wilmington mail so often fails to reach here as soon as it ought. We intend to suggest to the Department to fix a later hour for leaving Warsaw. But the great irregularity in the arrival of the Cars from Wilmington may make it difficult to arrange the time satisfactorily.

AURORA BOREALIS.—It is seldom that we in this Southern region are favored with a display of the brilliant Northern Lights, whose origin has for so many centuries been a puzzle to the world.—Perhaps not half a dozen times in an ordinary life-time have they been visible here. On Monday night last, there was a most magnificent display of them. Commencing just after night-fall, the Northern section of the hemisphere was illuminated with the most brilliant rose color, through which the stars in a clear sky were distinctly visible. Later in the evening it faded to a silvery color, and so, we learn, continued through the night, subject, of course, to those variations which always mark the phenomenon.

HOMICIDE.—On Sunday last, the 28th ult., near Bunn's Level, in this county, James Barksdale, a young man about 18 years of age, was shot by a man named Jackson. We learn that in a fight between Barksdale and some third person, on Saturday afternoon, Jackson had interfered to part them, whereupon Barksdale threatened to kill him, and went armed the next morning to Jackson's house, who, after some words, discharged the contents of two or three guns in his body, killing him instantly. Jackson gave himself up, and was bailed for his appearance at the Superior Court next month.

TRACES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Official accounts have been received of the discovery, *by the American Expedition*, fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, a liberal and wealthy merchant of New York, and officered from the U. S. Navy, of numerous traces of Sir John Franklin's long lost Exploring party.

This discovery is another triumph of our countrymen over England, and if the Expedition should result in the discovery of Sir John or of his fate, it will add still another. The English steamers being beaten in time, the crack yacht being likewise distanced, American machines carrying off the prizes in the World's Fair, all tend to elevate Brother Jonathan even in the eyes of John Bull.

Speaking of this Expedition, and of its being the result of private munificence, reminds us of what we saw during our recent visit to the North. We happened to be passing down Long Island Sound in a Steamer just as a submarine explosion took place at Hell Gate, a disastrous point for the immense commerce of the Sound; for there has not only been a dangerous reef of rocks upon which steamers and sail vessels have been lost, but these rocks caused a whirlpool which frequently drew in vessels and wrecked them. The liberal and wealthy merchants of New York, unable to obtain the aid of government in abating the nuisance, subscribed a fund among themselves, and by repeated blasts of powder have deepened the channel several feet, and in a great measure prevented the whirlpool. The mode of blasting under the water is very simple. A canister of powder, containing about 150 lbs., is let down upon the rocks, and exploded by means of magnetic electricity. The pressure of the water upon the canister gives it its force against the rocks,—the deeper the water the greater the effect. The discharge which we saw threw up an immense body of water some 25 or 30 feet into the air.

The success of the experiments upon Hell Gate (which will be Hell Gate no longer so far as the danger of navigation gives it that appellation,) has induced the same liberal community to undertake the removal of similar obstructions in N. York Harbor.

The Balance of Trade.—Although as between this country and England the balance of trade is permanently and largely in our favor, on account of the heavy shipments of cotton and breadstuffs to that country, we yet find that exchange in London is frequently at a premium, and that specie is shipped to settle our balances there. * * * It is a mistake to talk about the country being ruined by British goods; the great balances are accumulated by the heavy importations of French and German silks and fancy goods.

Wilmington Journal.

If the Journal will refer to the official Statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1850, (the latest published,) it will discover how egregiously it is mistaken in the above. That Statement, (page 306,) shows that the total value of our Exports to England for that year, was $68,897,230, and the total value of our Imports from England $72,118,971. So that, instead of the balance of trade with England being in our favor, there is a balance of upwards of three millions against us. With France the balance is upwards of seven millions against us.—With Cuba more than five millions against us. With Brazil more than six millions. China five millions. With the German States between one and two millions.

BANKS FAILED.—Within a week or two past the following Banks have failed at the North, viz: the People's Bank of Paterson, N. J., the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., and the Bank of Salisbury, Md., which last was owned by Brokers in New York. They were all small concerns.

EFFECTS OF THE PRESENT TARIFF.—The country is now experiencing the baleful effects of the Tariff of 1846, which has led to excessive importations of foreign goods, that our own people are altogether capable of making themselves, but not at such low prices as can be afforded by the pauper labor of Europe. Millions of dollars worth of iron are imported, whilst our own iron ore is not worked, and the thousands of miners are either idle or driven to other pursuits—pursuits perhaps already overstocked, as agricultural for instance. Millions more of cotton goods are imported, whilst our own cotton mills are either closed or are working at a loss. The consumption of cotton in our own country this year has fallen off 100,000 bales, about one-sixth of the entire home consumption, and worth, when manufactured, about ten millions of dollars. What is the reason of this? No one will pretend that less cotton goods have been consumed. Money having been abundant, until lately, and trade brisk, the consumption has undoubtedly increased with our increased population. But the article has been supplied from Europe at a lower rate than it can be made here, because labor is paid higher wages here than in Europe. Our own cotton mills have therefore been worked at a loss, and so many of them have been closed as to have reduced the consumption, as before stated, 100,000 bales; and those which continue to work, have lost money, except where very advantageously located.

Now this might all happen without any great damage to the country generally, if it did not also happen, that, whilst so many persons are thrown out of their accustomed employments, and so much capital invested in manufactures is obliterated, so far as any profit from it is concerned,—we are importing millions more than we are exporting,—buying more than we are selling,—and consequently are becoming overwhelmed with debt. To pay this debt, there has been sent to foreign countries, during the first eight months of this year, more than twenty-six millions of dollars in gold and silver, beyond what has been received from foreign countries in specie.

During those same eight months, the exports from New York, (exclusive of specie,) amounted to $32,000,000 only; whilst the imports amounted to $98,000,000.—This is not the exact proportion throughout the whole country, for the South exports more than it imports. But it is altogether manifest that the imports have vastly exceeded the exports. The same thing happened in 1835, 1836, 1837, when our exports varied from $117,000,000 to $128,000,000, whilst our imports reached $140,000,000 to $190,000,000. This state of things produced a terrible crash *then*, and a like cause cannot but produce a like effect *now*. The effect would have been precipitated upon us earlier, and with far more intensity, but for the influx of California gold.

It has ever been our opinion, that in a town, a state, or a nation, it is the *interest* of all men to *deal at home*, and to employ their neighbors to do for them, even at a higher price, all such things as they can do, rather than to send abroad, and pay a lower price in cash. Every thing expended at home benefits the community. Every thing sent abroad abstracts from the sum of the general wealth. What a man pays to his neighbor finds its way back to himself, in whole or in part. What he sends to a foreign country, goes to support foreign labor, and reward foreign capital. These are *practical* truths, no matter what theories men may build upon the plausible but fallacious doctrine that "we should buy where we can buy cheapest."

Whilst Europe was compelled to buy breadstuffs from us, the present tariff did not show its natural operation. We paid for our surplus imports in flour and corn. Now that she has enough corn of her own raising, we cannot sell her any. In the mean time thousands of manufacturers who were then consumers of provisions, have now been forced to become producers, to the further glut of that market also.

If all our manufactories of iron, cotton, &c. were in full operation, there would be no excessive importation, no balance of trade against us, no overwhelming debt, no calamitous money pressure and panic. As it is, however, the prospect has not been so gloomy since 1837. We speak of the North at present. Our time is yet to come, and unless something, not now apparent, shall stay the progress of disaster at the North, our time *will* assuredly come. We would not excite unnecessary alarm; but only put our readers on their guard, that they may so trim their sails as that, if a storm does come, it may not find them unprepared.

ANOTHER COALITION.—The miserable faction of Anti-Renters in New York, (that is, men who refuse to pay rent to their landlords, and murder them and the officers of the law when they go to collect it,) have united themselves to the Locofoco party. They nominated the entire Locofoco ticket for State officers. The New York Express says,—

"The Anti Renters have held their Convention, in Albany, in order to put up at auction, their eight or ten thousand votes, now in the market; but as the Whigs did not bid, and the Democrats did, they have after much tribulation, and a row, and rending of the Convention, come to the conclusion, that they have no longer any confidence in the Whig party, and that as they have been best paid by the Democrats, they will, therefore, now give the Democracy a lift, and a try.

"We are right glad of it. Good riddance was our hearty ejaculation, the moment we read the Telegraphic report."

The Richmond Whig says,—

"The Anti-Renters did well. They know where their principles lead them. What should Agrarians do in the Whig party? They have nothing in common with it; every thing in common with Locofocoism. Are they not of the same spawn? Arn't they all of the true Rousseau and Payne and Owen brood of political doctrines? Surely, Anti-Rentism is full sister to Repudiation, and Repudiation to Dorrism, Socialism, Red Republicanism, Abolition, Secession, Fillibusterism, and all the rest of that fine Locofoco family of Abstractions.

"Anti-Rentism would have no leases; Agrarianism, no property in lands; Repudiation no paying; Dorrism no charters; Socialism no property, nor wives, nor religion; Red Republicanism no laws; Abolition no slaves; Secession no Union; Fillibusterism no treaties. In short, they all spring out of Night and Nothing; from which came Chaos; who was twin-sister to Democracy, and just the same physically as the latter politically. All the family that we have mentioned, and various others, came from her loins. Their pretended father was a gentleman brought into this country by Gen. Jackson, under the assumed name of Reform. He was a very shocking cheat and swindled our people out of countless millions. Mr. Calhoun, who knew him intimately as well as his wife, says that his true name was *Speils*: and stated plainly that his wife, or whatever she was, was no better than her lord. He dying, Mr. Calhoun took her himself. He left by her a daughter called Free Trade, and a son, the famous, fire-eating Chivalry."

We do not remember to have seen any denunciation, in the Wilmington Journal, of the N. Y. State Locofoco Convention, for refusing to adopt the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Fowler, and laid on the table, 72 votes to 52:—

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party of the State of New York will faithfully adhere to the recent settlement by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of these States, and will neither countenance nor sanction any sectional agitation or legislation on the subjects embraced in that settlement."

If we mistake not, the Journal was one of those who had no measure to its denunciations of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, who some time ago refused to adopt a similar resolution, but upon the express ground that they had already adopted one of like purport,—a plea which cannot be made in this case of the New York Locofocos.

We annex, for the Journal's consideration, the language of two leading Locofoco papers of New York, which support the nominees, and approve the resolutions, of the Convention—*because the Convention refused to endorse the Fugitive Law:*—

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

What was not resolved by the Convention is of far greater significance than what was resolved, and we trust it will put an end to those unhappy divisions in our party, in reference to State policy, which can only result in protracting the power of a class of men at Albany who have shown themselves indifferent alike to the restraints of conscience and the constitution. Aware that differences of opinion existed among Democrats about the policy of the present national administration—especially about its crowning achievement, the Fugitive Slave law—*the Convention very properly refused to give it their approval, or to permit such an unnecessary and unprofitable issue to be introduced into the canvass.*

From the St. Lawrence Republican.

An effort was made in the Convention by a few ultra men, who are always bent on mischief, *to approve the Fugitive Slave Law*, and commit the Democracy of New York to this leading measure of Fillmore and Webster's Whig administration. The attempt signally failed, and the Democracy stand upon their ancient principles and tried integrity, *leaving the Fugitive act and kindred measures to the fostering care of their authors*, &c., &c.

Will the Journal tell us why the Whigs should be denounced and not the Locos?

WHAT CONSTITUTES TREASON?—The preliminary examination of those concerned in the recent riot at Christiana, Pa., has resulted, as we stated on Tuesday, in the commitment of a number of them on the charges of treason and murder—treason against the United States in resisting its laws, and murder in killing Mr. Gorsuch. No one doubts that the charge of murder is correct, but many hold, that the charge of treason cannot be sustained.

The Washington Republic publishes the authorities upon this subject, and from its article we derive those which we shall give. The Constitution thus defines the crime of treason:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Treason, then, is "levying war," and the question now arises, in what does "levying war" consist? This question has been decided by the Supreme Court, on various occasions.

In the trial of those engaged in the "Whiskey insurrection," intended to resist the execution of an act of Congress, laying a duty on distilled liquors, the opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Patterson, who said:

"If the object of the insurrection was to suppress the excise office and to prevent the execution of an act of Congress by force and intimidation, the offence in legal estimation is high treason; it is an usurpation of the authority of Government; it is high treason by the levying of war."

This opinion was re-affirmed by Judges Iredell and Peters, in a trial, in the same district, when the party was indicted for combining with others to resist the execution of the law. The counsel for the defence contended that the resistance of a particular law of the United States did not amount to "levying war," but was a riot. But the Judges decided:

"That, to resist or prevent by force the execution of a particular law of the United States, did amount to levying war against them, and was therefore treason."

Judge Story, in his charge to the Grand Jury assembled at Newport (R. I.) in 1842, laid down the law in these words:

"In respect to the treasonable design, it is not necessary that it should be a direct and positive intention to subvert or overthrow the Government. It will be equally treason if the intention is by force to prevent the execution of any one or more general and public laws of the Government, or to resist the exercise of any legitimate authority of the Government in its sovereign capacity. Thus, if there is an assembly of persons with force, with an intent to prevent the collection of the lawful taxes or duties levied by the Government—or to destroy all custom-houses, or to resist the administration of justice in the courts of the United States, and they proceed to execute their purpose by force, there can be no doubt that it would be treason against the United States."

The same doctrine is laid down by the Supreme Court in "*ex parte Bollman*," when the Chief Justice said:

"If a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose, all those who perform any part, however minute or however remote *from the scene of action*, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered traitors. But there must be an actual assembling of men for the treasonable purpose to constitute a levying of war."

These authorities seem to us conclusive, as to what constitutes the crime of "levying war," which is treason. It is in simple words, says the Baltimore Patriot, "combining and assembling together, to resist the execution of the law.

"Can any one doubt that there was such combining and assembling at Christiana? The parties did assemble, they gathered there for the purpose of resisting the execution of the law—they did resist it effectually—and they are therefore guilty of treason. The magistrate before whom the investigation was had, could not have done less, than to hold the parties accused to answer for that crime. And they will be tried, and we will not doubt, convicted and punished for it.

"The prisoners have also been committed for the charge of murder. This is a crime distinct from treason, so that, if from any cause, the parties charged should escape conviction on an indictment for treason, they will be subject to be tried for that of murder."

IMPUDENCE.—The Washington Union quotes with marked approbation, an article attributing various evils to the "cohesion which yet exists, (as it says,) between the Whigs at the North and the Abolitionists." To this pretended cohesion it attributes the Christiana outrage, and the passage of laws to prevent the execution of the constitutional provision in regard to fugitives. Now a more impudent falsehood has seldom been published. In Massachusetts, one of the States cited by the Union, the cohesion of the Locofocos and Abolitionists prevailed in the election of that furious abolitionist, Sumner, to the U. S. Senate, that place, of all others, where he can do most mischief. In New York, another State cited, the cohesion is just now formed, the object being to put a majority of abolitionists in the Executive offices of the State government, and to secure the State in future to the mongrel party of Locofocos and abolitionists. In Connecticut, another State cited, the Locofocos put Niles into the Senate, and kept him there as long as they could, though he was a notorious abolitionist.—In Pennsylvania, another State cited, the candidate of the Locofocos for Governor at this very time, is a man who voted for the Wilmot Proviso, and for the law to obstruct the execution of the fugitive slave law. He is supported by the abolition papers, and will probably be elected by the aid of the votes of that party. In Ohio, which the Union does not venture to allude to, the cohesion of the Locofocos and the Abolitionists sends Chase to the Senate.

Such is the party which the Union pretends is more safe for the South than the Whigs. The assertion is unfounded, and the Union well knows that it is so.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 18th ult., by Jas. C. McKellar, Esq., Mr. RILEY WILLOUGHBY of Marion District, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS of Robeson.

In Columbia county, East Florida, on the 4th ult., Mr. JOHN HENRY, of New York, to Miss MARY T., only daughter of Henry E. Purviance, formerly of this place.

DIED,

In Lewisville, Lafayette county, Ark., on the 10th ult., JOHN B. BORDEN, Esq., aged 27 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2.—Steamer Evergreen, with boat Ben Rush in tow, with goods for sundry persons in town and country. List of consignees not received.

Oct. 1.—Steamer Rowan, with boats Ben Berry and Ready Money in tow, with goods for D & W McLaurin, H & E J Lilly, Murchison, Reid & Co, D A Boyd, W H Lutterloh, B Rose & Son, J Green, J H Haughton, W P Henley, Willkings & Co, W Murphy & Co, J T Pope, A F Olmstead, E Bitzel & Bro, D J McAlister, A A McKethan, Cook & Taylor, E J Hale & Son, W White, F Fries, H Branson & Son, Jones & Colvert, J M Green, R D McNeill, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28.—Brigs Houlton from Boston, J. Nickerson from Charleston; Schrs. R. P. Burton and Northern Light from Baltimore, George M. Robertson, H. F. Baker, Gazelle, D. Smith, and C. C. Stratton from Savannah, Catharine, Virginia Griffith, Chas. Mills, Helen, Matilda E. Wells, Triton, and Albano from Charleston. 29.—Schrs. Gen. Irvin from Baltimore, George Harriss from Baltimore.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW PLANK ROAD.

THE undersigned give notice, that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened at the following places, and under the direction of the following persons, from and after the first day of October next:

At Warsaw under the direction of W. W. Pierce, David G. Morrisy, Rowland Best.

Clinton—A. B. Chesnutt, Josiah Johnson, John R. Beaman, Patrick Murphy, Thos. M. Lee, Dr. Thos. Bunting, and Richard Holmes.

Owenville—Love Culbreath, Henry Owen, W H McKenzie, James White.

Exchange Place—Lewis F. Carr, C. A. Harrison, and John C. Williams.

Harrisonburg—J. C. Blocker, Sherwood Holly, and Calton Hall.

Fayetteville—A. A. McKethan, D. G. MacRae, Wm. McIntyre, David A. Ray, P. P. Johnson, Henry Branson.

The persons designated to open Books, will, without further notice, proceed to do so, and obtain as much to this important work as they can, until the further action of the Commissioners.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. G. MACRAE,
WILLIAM McINTYRE,
DAVID A. RAY,
PETER P. JOHNSON,
HENRY BRANSON,
Commissioners.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-sw1t-w6w

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks; close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Price of making Coats, from $8 to $10; Pants $2; Vests $2.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Daniel Clark, one door South of the Carolinian Printing Office, and fronting the East end of the Fayetteville Hotel.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w3m

School for Boys.

ROWAN STREET.

THIS School will be re-opened, after a short vacation, on Monday the 13th of October next.

Terms, $8 and $10 per Quarter.

J. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 1851. 24-3tw

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.

Sept. 27, 1851. 28-w3m

From the National Intelligencer.

GIVE US LIGHT.

It is with a joy too sober for exultation that we recognise, in the state of the public mind of this country, since the failure of the late criminal enterprise against Cuba, the triumph of moral principle; of reverence for law, Divine and human; and of a just regard for the good opinion of the World. Whilst these elements are in the ascendant in the national character and policy, we have nothing to fear for the Republic. A People that can master its own dangerous sympathies, and even control its good ones, as this People has done on the late occasion, offers a noble spectacle to the world of a sound integrity not incompatible with the freest institutions.

Of the prime movers of the desperate enterprise against Cuba, the greater part had probably no higher aim than their own personal advancement and interest. *Some* of them, doubtless, young and inexperienced persons, were seduced and deluded by the false idea of lending aid to a people struggling for liberty; but, after weighing the evidence, already before the Public, of temptations held out to the grosser senses of the adventurers, it cannot now be doubted that no small number of them were enticed into the service more by the prospect of plunder than by the love of liberty.

By what *deceptions* the honest-hearted and real liberty-loving men in the expedition were induced to abandon their homes, and, in many instances, their helpless and destitute families, to follow the fortunes of an outlaw leader with the view of wresting from the Government of Spain a great territory—by the spoils of which *he* at least was to be enriched—we have already shown to our readers, in the proclamations and false intelligence manufactured, for the purpose of deception, at different and distant places in our own country. The evidence on that subject is conclusive. But, in regard to the *inducements* held out, our information has not hitherto been so particular. We know, however, from the evidence of parties concerned, that the humblest individuals who engaged in the Expedition were promised large sums in the event of its success—as much as a thousand dollars each—whilst those of higher pretensions, who held nominal rank in the invading force, were, in the same event, to become possessors of untold wealth. We know, also, that much of the money for the actual expenses of both expeditions—that of last year and that of the present—was raised upon bonds (promises to pay) issued by somebody or other; that these bonds have been bought and sold; that, in one case, a thousand dollars was advanced by an officer of the Expedition, for which he was to receive ten thousand, making the price of the bonds to be ten cents on the dollar; that much money has been let out upon this gambling sort of security; and we have even heard that at the same rate *crops of cotton* have been exchanged in Louisiana for these bonds; whilst elsewhere they have been passed off for cash at as low a rate as two or three cents on the dollar. But we have as yet had no definite information of the form of these bonds, the nature of their stipulations, or the amount and character of the fund or funds out of which they are or were to be paid.

Satisfied, by an accidental publication in the New Orleans newspapers of the *sale* of a small amount of them, we expressed a wish to be enlightened by the publication of the form of one of these bonds, to enable the Public to determine, from the face of it, whether it bore the impress of a guilty or an innocent transaction.

Our wish has been accomplished. *We have got a copy of one of these bonds.* Here it is, word and letter:

$2,000. **No.—**

Be it Known to all Men, That I, General Narciso Lopez, Chief of the "Patriotic Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba," established in the United States of North America, and the contemplated head of Provisional Government and Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary movement, about to be now undertaken through my agency and permissive authority, for the liberation of the people of Cuba from the tyranny and oppression to which they are now subject by the power of Spain, and to be prosecuted by me till superseded by a superior Executive Officer, or such form of Government and authority as the people by their free will and choice shall prescribe, do, by these presents, to subserve the cause and object aforesaid, make and execute this obligation, on behalf of the people of Cuba, by whatever designation of nationality or form of body politic they shall hereafter assume, to-wit:

I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of the said people of Cuba, and their successors in Government forever, and for value received, promise to pay to —— ——, or bearer, in equal annual instalments, at one, two, three, four, and five years, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with six per cent. interest from date, payable ratably on each annual instalment, until both principal and interest be fully paid and discharged. And I, the said General Narciso Lopez, in virtue of the authority and for the promotion of the object aforesaid, do by these presents pledge to the said —— ——, or bearer, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and Government of Cuba, from whatever source to be derived; and do further pledge the good faith of the people and Government of Cuba, in perpetuity, for the faithful and complete discharge of this obligation.

In testimony whereof, I, the said General Narciso Lopez, do hereto affix my signature and seal of the said Provisional Government, which is further witnessed by Ambrosio Jose Gonzales and Jose Ma. Sanchez Yznaga, members of said "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

This done and executed in the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, one of the United States of North America, on this 30th day of April, A. D. 1850.

NARCISO LOPEZ.

J. SANCHEZ YZNAGA,

AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES,

$2,000. C. P. SMITH.

At the head of this Bond is a handsome *cut* of a shield or coat-of-arms, (in one division of the field of which, by the way, is a Palmetto and Stars, signifying we know not what,) surmounted by a Liberty Cap, and garnished on both sides with flags of different kinds, cannon, trumpets, drums, swords, &c. And at the bottom is an impression of a seal, with the legend "*Gobierno Provisional.*"

Our readers and our contemporaries who are yet incredulous, or doubting, as to the character of the Lopez Expeditions, first and last, will at once perceive that this new testimony leaves no room for any remaining disbelief or uncertainty. All is now made clear.

We submit this piece of evidence, without argument, to the verdict of our readers; contenting ourselves with stating the material points which it appears to us to establish, viz:

First. That the whole scheme of the Revolution of Cuba originated, and was executed, so far as it was carried out before its sailing, *within the United States.*

Secondly. That the "Cuban Junta" within the United States was not, as we supposed, a fancy term applied to certain New York leaders in the conspiracy against the territory of Spain, but a fixed fact, and that Lopez claimed to be acting by their authority.

Thirdly. That, so far from any revolution existing or in progress in Cuba, this document peremptorily excludes such a conclusion, by declaring, in express terms, that "the revolutionary movement" was "*about to be* now undertaken *by his* [Lopez's] *agency*," &c.

Fourthly. That the resources of which the amount of this and of all similar bonds was to be paid, in the first place, were the *public* lands and *public* property in Cuba, of whatever kind: and

Fifthly. That these bonds were to be further paid, in the second place, out of "*the fiscal resources* of THE PEOPLE *and Government of Cuba*, from whatever resources derived."

Sixthly. That a high Judicial functionary of one of the States of this Union was, with Lopez and two Members of the "Patriotic Junta," a party to this bond.

Seventhly. That this document establishes the precise accuracy of the language employed by the President of the United States, in his Proclamation of 25th April last, warning all persons against connecting themselves with the unlawful and desperate enterprise against Cuba, wherein he expressed his belief that this expedition was "instigated and set on foot by foreigners who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly Power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes;" and when he denounced such expeditions "as adventures for plunder and robbery, which must meet the condemnation of the civilized world."

What more stupendous scheme of "plunder and robbery" was ever presented to the eye of the world than that which is sketched out in the "bond," of which the above is an accurate copy?

The suggestion, in the President's Proclamation of last April, that "the young and inconsiderate were especially in danger of being seduced into the schemes of the Cuban conspirators," turned out to be literally true. Of the hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16; and of the whole number only eighteen are above the age of 30 years.

National Intelligencer.

A Hard Hit.—There is much force of sarcasm in the following, from the Providence Journal:

Something must be done for the Fillibusters. The Northern provinces of Mexico are hardly worth robbing, and through our treaty obligations sit upon us as lightly as lovers' vows, it is not worth the cost of breaking them for the barren territory, the miserable population, and altogether wretched country which lies on the other side of the Rio Grande. Cuba is a very tempting prize, but that flower is too thickly surrounded by thorns. The Sandwich Islands are so anxious for annexation, that there would be no opposition, and hence no excitement in an invasion. The population of St. Domingo does not suit the Fillibustering enterprise, and the British lion growls from Jamaica and Canada. What then shall the Fillibusters do? and how shall they keep alive the spirit of liberty and preserve the tendencies of progress? Are the free and enlightened citizens of the Southwest to be cut off from all chance of a fight? Is the whole world to settle down into a state of ignominious peace, and shall every man meanly set himself to attending to his own business? Assuredly not; some outlet must be found for the irrepressible spirit of "manifest destiny."

In this emergency, we think that the Kingdom of Naples affords a fine opportunity. The government is the worst, with the possible exception of Rome, on the face of the civilized globe. There are more wrong and injustice, more oppression and wickedness, in that government, than in any other of which we have any account. There can be no doubt of the sympathy of the people of that country with any plan for the overthrow of the detestable and horrible rule under which they suffer. Now we think the Fillibusters might, with the very general approbation of the civilized world, and greatly to the relief of this country, turn their attention to Naples. If the leaders who have urged on the Cuban expedition, the editors, and orators, and speculators in Cuban bonds, will go with them, we think the government would find it impossible to withstand the public sympathy in favor of their departure.—They might land on the island of Sicily, where a few thousand Yankee muskets and Western rifles, aided by the popular feeling would make a stand which all the Bourbons in Naples could not resist. Be the issue as it might, the result could hardly fail to be a fortunate one, fortunate for Naples if it succeeded, and fortunate for this country, so long as the Fillibusters did not return.

The Savannah Republican contains an address from Senator Berrien to the people of Georgia, in which he defines his position in relation to the important issues now agitating the public mind of that State, and declares his determination to uphold and maintain the Compromise measures.

You can't prevent the birds of sadness from flying over your head, but you may prevent them from stopping to build their nests there.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DISUNION UNMASKED!

To this complexion it has come at last. We have heretofore charged the "Standard" with being hostile to the Union. The grounds upon which we based this charge were as follows:

First: Whilst it professed to *acquiesce* in the Compromise, it availed itself of every opportunity to denounce that measure as unjust to the South, and those who sustained it as base submissionists.

Secondly: It advocated the doctrine of Secession, and urged the last Legislature to adopt Resolutions avowing the right of a State to secede, at the very time it must have known, that South Carolina was resolved to carry the doctrine into practice, and would have regarded the passage of such Resolutions as an encouragement *to go on* in her reckless and suicidal course.

Thirdly: Knowing that South Carolina was bent on dissolving the Union, and establishing, if possible, a Southern Confederacy, that print neglected to speak out in bold and indignant terms against the conduct of those who were thus plotting the destruction of the Union.

Fourthly: It advocated the re-election of Abram W. Venable to Congress, who openly avowed that he went with Butler and Cheves, of South Carolina, who had repeatedly declared that, although opposed to *separate* State secession, they were nevertheless in favor of a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, so soon as a number of Southern States could be brought to co-operate with South Carolina.

Fifthly: It advocated the election of Quitman, as Governor of Mississippi, *knowing at the time*, that he had announced himself for resistance to the Compromise measures, and, in case they were not repealed, for DISUNION!

These were *some* of the reasons which induced us to believe that the "Standard" was inimical to the Union, was encouraging those who had openly declared their deadly hostility to it, and was doing all in its power to fan the flame of civil war.—Believing this, we so charged, and we undertake to say that the facts, as appearing on the very face of that print, would have been sufficient to convict it of the charge before any unprejudiced jury.

But we are no longer left in the dark. The "Standard" has thrown off the mask. It confesses its guilt, and pleads *ignorance* as an excuse. After having done all it could do, to foist an avowed Disunionist into popular favor, it sinks down to the miserable alternative of stultifying itself, to evade public indignation! Hear it!—Let the freemen of North Carolina read! Let the Union Democrats of the State read, and say whether they can longer countenance leaders who have thus been endeavoring to commit them to the yawning gulf of dissolution—to the flames of civil war! The "Standard" has heretofore been, and is now, the very embodiment of Democracy in this State. It controls the Democratic press. It directs the Democratic leaders and they obey. It has done its utmost, to infuse into the minds of the leading men of its party, hostility to the Compromise, and recognition of the right of Secession, and bitter enmity to the Union! But we appeal to the article!

"MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Quitman has withdrawn from the contest for Governor of Mississippi, on the ground that the people of that State, in the recent election of members of a State Convention, 'have declared that they are content with the late aggressive measures of Congress, and opposed to any remedial action by the State.' He says he is for 'resistance' on account of what has been done—in other words for a dissolution of the Union; but believing the people of the State to be against him, he feels constrained, from a sense of respect to their opinions, to abandon the contest.

In our paper of the 23d July last, in noticing the position of Governor Quitman, we said:

'Gen. Quitman stands upon the platform of the Constitution, and is for the Union according to that instrument. He acquiesces in the so called compromise for the sake of the Union, but he protests at the same time against portions of that compromise as unjust to the South.'

We judged this to be Gen. Quitman's position, from his messages and speeches, and from the comments of the newspapers of the South, and especially of his own State, upon his course; and so regarding him, we expressed confidence in him and were favorable to his re-election. IT APPEARS THAT IN THIS WE WERE MISTAKEN. *Gen. Quitman* AGAIN *speaks over his own signature, and he announces himself for resistance and dissolution. He identifies himself, by his own language, with the Disunionists of South Carolina.* We regret that he has felt it to be his duty to take this position; but we do not hesitate to say, that if we had been a citizen of Mississippi, as we are of North Carolina, and had known these to be his sentiments, we should have opposed his election. *We do not know that we should have voted for Foote, but we should have given no aid to an avowed disunionist.*"

The "Standard" declares, that it was "mistaken" in the position of Quitman.—We deny this flatly. There is proof positive that it knew full well what was his position—that he was a Disunionist! He proclaimed himself in his messages and speeches to be in favor of resisting the Compromise. He recommended the call of a Convention in Mississippi. He favored a Southern Congress. For what purpose? The whole nation know that all these movements were urged by him as a means to bring about a "Southern Confederacy." He had so declared publicly, *and the "Standard" knew it!* To shew conclusively to what shifts that print will resort to shield itself from public indignation, and carry out its system of deception, we again appeal to its own columns. It stands convicted from its own mouth! About the first of June last, the "Richmond Enquirer" (the leading Democratic Journal of the South) published an account of the movements and discussions in Mississippi. That article was transferred to the columns of the "Standard" of June 11, 1851. From it we extract the following:

"Gen. Quitman, however, still adheres to his own plan, as contradistinguished from the South Carolina scheme. *It is substantially, to prepare the Southern States by concert with each other, or among a number of them, in some form to secede from the Union, collectively or simultaneously, if on the refusal of a demand by one or more of them, Congress shall not repeal the Compromise measures.* The particular acts which this scheme insists on as indispensable, are the repeal of a bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the division of California on the line of 36 deg. 30 min. with the Missouri compromise as to slavery attached. Without the concessions, the recovery, as he terms it, of all that was lost by the Compromise, the only course of safety is the "peaceable secession" of the aggrieved States; THAT IS, THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION BY A CONCERTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

These demands all reasonable men must admit, are impracticable, and if sanctioned by the South must lead to dissolution."

As early then as last June, the "Standard" knew and admitted that Quitman was for DISUNION, and yet on the 23d of July thereafter it was advocating his election and proclaiming that he stood "*upon the platform of the Constitution!*" More than a month after it had been warned that Quitman was for resistance to the Compromise, and a dissolution of the Union, that print "expressed confidence in him, and favored his re-election!" Could prevarication, subterfuge and deception be more plainly made out?

But again: The "Standard" admits that he (Quitman) has identified himself with the *Disunionists* of South Carolina, and declares that there is no *just cause* for that State to secede! It says also, that no State has a right to secede, except "*for just cause*," and yet, that print has repeatedly proclaimed, that should South Carolina withdraw from the Union *for existing causes*, the General Government—the other States—will have no right to gainsay her action, and enforce a submission to the laws! Is not this *Disunion* in its worse form? Is it not giving encouragement to South Carolina, to proceed on with her nefarious purpose of dissolving this glorious Union *without just cause?* Will the people longer shut their eyes to the treasonable designs of this leading Democratic print?

Again: The "Standard" declares, "we do not know that we should have voted for Gen. Foote." Mark this admission! What does it amount to? Quitman and Foote were the opposing Candidates. They are both *Democrats.* The former is admitted to be a Disunionist—the latter is a friend to the Compromise and opposed to Disunion. Yet, knowing these facts, the "Standard" would have remained *neutral*—would have stood by in dignified silence when the issue of *Union* or *Disunion* was expressly made between the Candidates! Nothing could prove more clearly the true character of this organ of the Secessionists! *Neutral?* Yes! *Neutral* in a contest involving the perpetuity of the Union, and yet claiming to be a fast friend to that Union! He, who, in this day of peril to all we hold dear, can entertain such a sentiment and act upon it, would have been worse than a Tory in the Revolution. He deserves the unqualified condemnation of every patriot. Afraid to *strike* himself, yet secretly encouraging the blow which is to prostrate the proudest fabric of Republican Government that ever existed! A whip of scorpions for all such!

Millard Fillmore.—Every day, (says the Richmond Republican,) shows that Mr. Fillmore's popularity is widening and deepening. It has not been a popularity of rapid growth, but it has sprung from the knowledge of his character which is derived from its action, and bids fair to take deep hold and be of permanent endurance. The popularity of Mr. Fillmore is the best kind of popularity, because it has been won by moral courage, and by refusing to seek popularity at the expense of principle, as well as by exalted statesmanlike qualities. Every Whig in favor of Mr. Fillmore or some other candidate for the Presidency will at least concede that he *deserves* to be President. No man need deserve a higher tribute. He deserves it by his pure, calm, wise, patriotic administration of the government in the most critical period of its history. He deserves it because he has proved by his acts that the government can be safely entrusted to his hands. He not only deserves it, but in our opinion he will obtain his deserts.

Health of Mr. Clay.—We perceive from the New York Mirror, that the health of Mr. Clay is in such a feeble state, that it is extremely doubtful if he will ever again be able to visit Washington. For the first time in his life, the great Statesman seems to be physically desponding.

Secession Arms.—We learned yesterday, from a sure source, but not without much surprise, that the Tredegar Foundry near us is now casting a set of 20 Disunion cannon for the State of South Carolina.—They are to be inspected and received.—The delivery has no doubt been fixed, with a view to the assembling and intended action of their Convention, which meets next month.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Charleston Courier has the following remarks upon the present condition of that city, which seems a special argument for the "immediate action" which the grumblers of South Carolina are calling on the subject of withdrawing from the "accursed Union:"

"Of all the many and arduous duties that devolve on the journalist, there are none that impart to him a greater satisfaction than that of chronicling the existence of a progressive spirit of improvement among those with whom it is his lot to reside; and we believe that in no city on the Atlantic coast is there exhibited amongst its citizens a more ardent desire to turn to the best advantage the vast industrial resources with which it has been blessed than that which at present characterizes our own. Manufactories, new business, and new depositories for capital are every day springing up around us; and it frequently occurs that scarcely has the ink been dry with which we have recorded one addition to the commercial resources of our city, ere our pen is called upon to describe another."

AUGUSTA, Sept. 29.

A duel was fought on Saturday afternoon at Vienna, South Carolina, between J. M. Smythe, Esq. one of the editors of the Augusta Constitutionalist and Republic, and Dr. Thomas, of this city.

At the third fire Mr. Smythe was shot, the ball passing through the right, and nearly through the left thigh. The wound, however, is not considered mortal.

Dr. Thomas was untouched.

From the New York Express.

JOURNALISM.

The firmness, moral courage, character and principle of a public journalist, are often sadly tried and tempted,—much oftener than the public imagine, who read the journal. Indeed, there is no sort of courage like that an editor often shows,—as when he faces a violent, adverse, tempestuous public opinion,—for, in animal courage, the passions come into play, and the feeling of combativeness is so developed that it pushes the man along, and sustains him throughout. To resist, and wrangle with the passion of the public, to face an enraged public opinion, to set yourself against, in order to crush, its stormy indignation, demand and develope every good, noble quality of a man's nature; with a moral courage superadded thereto, that is far above any animal courage displayed in the excitement of battle, or in personal rencontre. To fight is a vulgar quality we have in common with the brute. To dare to do right, amid the most persuasive or threatening temptations to the contrary, and to forcibly, fearlessly proclaim that right, is moral courage of the highest order.

There have been within the year past two such trying occasions, or rather such trying temptations to do wrong, rather than right, as public journalists, that we may be pardoned for adverting to them, even though we may seem vainglorious in what we have to say. We refer in the first place to the anti-Southern *furor*, which raged in the Northern States only about a year ago,—after the passage of the Compromise Bills, and especially of the Fugitive Slave Act. It was so easy to go with the current, so very agreeable, and such a relief from trouble, and wherewithal so profitable, especially for journals circulating in the interior—that when we set our faces against that current, and dared to proclaim what was Right, without regard to consequences,—we must confess now, we felt almost despair. We received so many kicks and so few coppers, that but for the strong, hearty, glorious encouragement of the spirit within, despair would have taken possession of us; for we never saw our Northern countrymen, nay, hitherto, even the staidest among them, and no inconsiderable portion of our Northern clergy, in such a state of rebellion before. But thanks to Reason, Reflection and Common Sense, Public Opinion is about sound now; and the greatest delight we have had, in several cases, was the frank honest confession of old subscribers, "We parted from you in anger, and misconception. You were right. You are welcome again to our homes."

The next case of trial, especially for the city press everywhere, was the Cuban affair. We saw, *felt*, KNEW even, as well as the best information that could be got would teach us, that a monstrous lie was being palmed off upon the Public, and we not only said so,—but we dared to say what the Law of God, the Laws of Nations, and the Law of our own country taught us respecting such piratical expeditions. In New York, it was no more popular or safe to say so, than in New Orleans. It was easier to float with the current, for one glided along so smoothly, and to spread the sail to catch the breeze,—and it was so much more profitable, too,—but we did not, would not, cower one instant before the storm. We listened to the fiery denunciations of our Journal in the Park by the Mob Orators there, and heard them stimulate that mob to wreak their vengeance upon us as well as upon others—but we had so often been denounced in the Park by these Mob Orators, and had so much contempt for such vengeance as they threaten,—that we must confess it did not require much moral courage to mock at their brutal fulminations. Nevertheless, there was for a time here, before reflection came to the relief of passion, an adverse Public opinion, which it required courage to face, and respecting which silence, or acquiescence, was far easier, some would say wiser, than the constant utterance of truthful thought.

All Public Journalists, however, everywhere, if they appreciate the high charge they have, and the solemn responsibility resting upon them, must frequently feel a like necessity of proclaiming the Right, and defying the Wrong, in the midst of a violent adverse Public Opinion. A newspaper is but a poor concern, which is only an Echo of the whims, caprices, or passions about it, or which caters to a malicious or poisoned public taste, that may prevail and be popular for the nonce. The *role* of the true Journalist, nay, his august duty, is to create a sound, salutary public opinion, and to enlighten and educate a wrongful or perverse public opinion. It is certainly his duty to bring every passion, and every public movement of importance, to the true test of Logic, Reason, Sense; and it is his duty, above all things, to proclaim the Right in the very midst of the Wrong. Amid violence, he may affect moderation; but he is a coward if he suppresses the truth, and a knave if he knowingly publishes falsehood. Men, or a nation even, which is but the aggregate of men, as often run mad in masses as in singles or couples. There is an insanity of nations as well as of individuals; but alas! there is no madhouse for the cure of nations, as there is of man. The nation mad can only be restored to sense amid fire and blood, as France was converted into a "glorious" slaughter-house by the grand Napoleon. The voice of the Devil is about as often Public Opinion, for the time being, as the voice of God, (notwithstanding the maxim of *vox Populi vox Dei;*) but then comes afterwards a sober second thought, an enlightened, cultivated Public Opinion, the result of human reason, which *is* an emanation of the Divinity, and of which we may in truth say, vox populi *vox Dei.* To wait for that sober second thought, to bring the People to it, and to subject them to the test of it, is the high and glorious duty of the Journalist who appreciates and who would aggrandize his powerful profession.

In a country like ours, where all government is of, and belongs to, the People, the Journalist, daily addressing the masses amid all the seductions of news paragraphs that, from their novelty or startling character, come right home to the hearts as well as the heads of his readers, has for his pulpit, as it were, the mountain-top, and for his audience the million about him. *His* church is held in no brick and mortar temple, but his temple is over his head, the canopy of Heaven, and the type is his still small voice, that penetrates everything. It is enough to make a conscientious Journalist, therefore, tremble, when he thinks of the overwhelming responsibility that is on him. If the Priest, the Representative of the Almighty on Earth, has, in his limited sphere, the responsibility he owns to, how much more is ours, whose Sabbath discourse is no once a week affair, but a work for every day. Surely, we *must* teach good morals, good law, as far as we can understand it, good principles, according to our best judgment of them, or we incur a peril not to be shuffled off with this mortal coil, but to follow us, and to abide by us, amid the wails and jeers of the victims we have made through the mischief we have done.

The Post Office Department.—From the *first record* of the Post Office Department, Benj. Franklin, P. M. G., the following abstract is made:

Alexandria, Va. Post Office, Josiah Watson. Amount of postage collected from February 24th, 1776, to June 12th, 1778, £63 16s. 5d. Virginia currency.

Georgetown, Md. From January 5th, 1776, to July 13th, 1778, £14 12s. 3¾d.

Upper Marlboro', Md. From January 5th, 1776, to January 14th, 1778, £19 14s. 0d.

Colchester, Fairfax County, Va. From January 5th, 1776, to June 23d, 1778, £11 19s. 9d.

Dumfries, Prince William County, Va. From November 5th, 1776, to April 20th, 1779, £56 14s. 5¾d.

Falmouth, Va. From January 5th, 1776, to Aug. 24th, 1778, £22 18s. 10d.

The books of the Department were then kept by Benjamin Franklin himself, and are still preserved among the archives of the Department, in his own handwriting, when the whole force of the Department was the Postmaster General, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. The present Postmaster General is assisted by nearly two hundred subordinates in the Department, and nearly thirty thousand scattered thro' out the country.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Good Nature.—"In no country is good nature more absolutely indispensable than in Spain. Let him to whom the generous fates have vouchsafed this precious boon—this sacred talisman, which converts whatever it touches into gold—let him, I say, thank heaven for the inestimable treasure it has bestowed, for a gift inexhaustible in its resources, and which will ever tend to lighten the burden of the brain and heart, and strew the rugged pathway of life with sparkling gems and fragrant flowers! But to him who is naturally peevish and fretful, who is more disposed to pick out a single grain of fault than to regard a peck of merit—who is never willing to allow any noble quality in another of which he himself is utterly deficient; and who, on the other hand, firmly believes that every evil tendency which he finds existing in his own breast is aggravated a hundredfold in the bosom of every other individual—a person of this description, wherever else he may travel, should never for a moment dream of entering Spain. If he does so he may be certain of encountering disappointment at every step; the phantom of pleasure may flit across his way, but only to taunt and perplex him with her deceitful presence. He may strive to clasp her in his selfish embrace, but she will elude his efforts and fly away before him. The wily goddess is not thus to be caught: *those who pursue her* in eager chase are always mocked by her rapid and untiring flight—she is to them a laughing coquette, who repels while she attracts. It is only upon those *who seek her not* that she bestows her favors; to such she is a gentle companion, a sincere and ardent friend!"

Warren's Vagamundo.

Which is the Happiest Season?—At a festal party of old and young, the question was asked, "Which season of life is the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said: "When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think, *How beautiful is Spring!* And when the summer comes and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are among the branches, I think, *How beautiful is Summer!*—When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, *How beautiful is Autumn!* And when it is *sere* winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up through the leafless branches, as I never could until now, and see the *stars* shine."

Cotton Imported into England.—We learn from the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser that a return recently issued of the quantities of cotton imported into England presents some remarkable totals. In 1850 the imports from the United States were 493,153,112 lbs., while in 1849 they had been 634,504,050 lbs. On the other hand, the imports from the East Indies were 118,872,742 lbs. in 1850, the total in 1849 having been only 70,838,515. Thus, while the quantity imported from the East Indies in 1849 was equal only to about 11 per cent. of that imported from the United States, in 1850 it was equal to nearly 25 per cent. The importation of cotton from all parts last year was 663,576,861 lbs. against 755,469,012 lbs. in 1849. It also appears from the same return that the declared value of the total exports from Great Britain to the United States was £11,971,028 in 1849, and £14,801,961 in 1850. As the value of the British exports to all the world in the latter year was £71,359,000, it follows that the trade with the United States was nearly 20 per cent. of the whole.

Southern Manufactures.—There are in full operation at Columbus, Ga., four Cottyn Mills, with a capital of $360,000, and employing 560 hands. In these mills are 14,636 spindles and nearly 400 looms. Another Cotton mill has recently been completed, intended to be worked by slaves, and which is said to be much larger than either of the other four; but it has not yet gone into operation. There are also in Columbus and its immediate vicinity, a cotton gin manufactory which turns out 1200 gins annually, a very extensive flouring mill, and two foundries and machine shops.

It is said of the French ladies, that their fondness for effect runs to such excess, that widows who have lost their husbands, practise attitudes of despair before a looking-glass.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WARSAW PLANK ROAD.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—We saw in the papers some time ago books of subscription were to be opened on the 1st inst. at Harrisonburg, Clinton, Warsaw, &c., to the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road. Before we of Harrisonburg and vicinity proceed to open books and solicit subscriptions to this enterprise, we wish to understand more about the location of the road. We understand that it is proposed to start somewhere about Fayetteville, and run across Black River somewhere in the neighborhood of Maxwell's Bridge. Now if this be the case, we respectfully decline our appointments; but should this not be the case, and the road is located as it should be, the Warsaw stage road, as we understand it should be, we stand ready to assist in opening books, obtaining subscribers, and subscribing ourselves, and will do the work in any way we can. But in the case that more money can be made through Maxwell's Bridge, we can be on the Warsaw road, and will submit, and let them have the benefit and use it. True, by Maxwell's Bridge the road would pass through a more thickly settled region, and would afford better facilities for transporting the surplus article of summer fruit. It is, however, a reason why the road should not go by Maxwell's Bridge, we shall, however, submit, and let them have the benefit.

Now on the stage road we have superior advantages. Say first, the contract with the Clarendon line, the road across that to R. Rae's, the grading would be just about the two Coharas, there are not only high, and would be a small company of many dollars.

We want the subject fairly before the people concerned, and we want information on the subject, but not from a correspondent of the North Carolina Standard. Some things we have read for a long time, and were most surprised at his not knowing the Warsaw road—saying it was a road he ever travelled. He has travelled many roads from Fayetteville, nor was he ever elected to any office. For we know there are not many roads leading from Fayetteville in any direction. We run a stage over it for seven years, and never have been fine for lost mails yet. We cannot find one who can say this of the Warsaw or other stage road. Upon the whole we think his remarks uncalled for, and calculated to do great injustice to the contractors. We say so from a knowledge of the road, and from all conscience to pronounce it the best for this section of country.

We would like to meet the writer upon the subject of the above mentioned Plank Road, and have an interchange of views and sentiments.

Harrisonburg, Oct. 1, 1851.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD.

At a meeting of the Presidents and Directors of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, held at Fayetteville on the 1st Oct., inst., it was

Resolved, That they learn with regret that certain reports, entirely unfounded, have been put in circulation in the lower part of Cumberland county, and in Johnston and Wake, to the effect that it was the intention of this Company to change their Road to the City of Raleigh, instead of adhering to their Charter.

Resolved, further, That John McNeill, President, A. A. McKethan, Alexander Rae, David McNeill, and J. E. Malloy, Directors, be appointed a Committee to attend the Plank Road Meeting at Z. & J. Jones's Distillery, near Smithfield, and Leachville on the 15th inst. That said Committee is requested to use their best exertions to secure the co-operation and friends of this work in raising the required amount of stock for its completion to Smithfield as a terminus,—the distance by the route surveyed being less than fifty miles, and the location in a level country, and timber is plenty and convenient. The Committee feel no hesitation in saying that the Company has taken the best possible route for accommodating the largest number, in passing the hilly country, and less difficult of construction. The great saving in hauling occasioned by the construction of this Road, will, it is believed, be a sufficient cause for large contributions in that quarter, and our friends there are earnestly requested to exert themselves in raising an amount sufficient to meet us at their County line.

The citizens of Smithfield and vicinity are requested to aid us in the construction of a Branch Road to that place, from the main stem at some convenient point, and required to be only 10 or 12 miles in length.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Raleigh Standard will please copy.

COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2.—Steamer Evergreen, [illegible] with goods for A Johnson & Co, [illegible] D Williams, Cook & Taylor, [illegible] & Co, D McNeill, Hall & Sutherland, [illegible] Son, Cook & Johnson, D & W McNeill, [illegible] J Martine, C A McMillan, J & [illegible] McNeill, R M Orrell, H Brainerd, [illegible] Whitfield, A A McKethan, A McNeill, [illegible] Hall, D M McDonald, A Gainey, [illegible] C B Mallett, W F Moore, Daniel [illegible] T S Lutterloh, S T Hawley & Son, [illegible] C T Heigh & Son, Jones & Dennis.

Oct. 4.—Str Chatham, with [illegible] and Cumberland, and goods for [illegible] & R J Holmes, W T Horne, J [illegible] W Russell, Stafford, Clark & Dick, [illegible] Poindexter, Smith, Clark & Dick, [illegible] Elliott, Long & Webb, W S Gilbert, [illegible] S Hill & Son, Henderson & Haynes, [illegible] & J Sloan, Hooden & Horne, J J Thomas, [illegible] B L Swaim, Mickle & Ashe, M McNeill, [illegible] erly & Dick, Waggoner & Thompson, [illegible] Co, Williams, Haywood & Co, J H Thomas, [illegible] Roberts, Ellis, Kinder & Co, Wood & Brothers, [illegible] Smith, H R Tengrin, W Smith, Rose, [illegible] Union Manuf Co, Wood & Harris, Rose & [illegible] Young, Transom & Bro, Ellis, French & [illegible] son, D & G McRae, Cooper & Wharton, [illegible] Lindsay, King & Hege, J Stafford, [illegible] L Gorrell, W A Lash, Hunt & Wiggins, [illegible] Parks, Blum & Smith, Stith & Co, M Mc[illegible] & P Gunter.

Oct. 6.—Str Chatham, with Rob[illegible] tow, and goods for sundry Merchants [illegible] interior.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1851.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Wm. WYWORE, Esq., Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place, will regret to learn the announcement of his death, which occurred this morning. He had been long in feeble health. He was truly a good man, but quiet and domestic in his habits that his worth was fully appreciated only in the family circle and among those who enjoyed the pleasure of intimacy with him. He was a consistent member and Vestryman of the Church from which his funeral is to take place. He was a native of New London, Con., but had resided in this State for many years.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The amount received for Tolls on the Fayetteville and Western Road for the month of September, was $936 47. Amount of Fines collected for travelling the road without paying (by passing around the Toll Houses,) Total receipts of the month $955 47. This is on 51 miles of Road; and is the largest amount yet received in any one month.

The fines collected during the month afford to the sufferers a practical illustration of the truth of that musty old proverb, "Honesty is the best policy." For a dollar, or less, each man who paid five dollars more could have had the right to drive boldly by the Toll Houses, without sneaking around them, through by-paths, &c. We hear a good story about one of these, (and it has the merit of being a *true* story.) being detected here, and informed that he must pay the fine, he protested that his reason being on the road was owing to his driver, was not his doing, &c. But all his pleas being unavailing, he cursed the whole concern, swore he would never travel on the road, and would persuade all his friends not to travel on it. As he left town, however, *he stopped at the Toll House and paid the Toll.* The fact is, he could not do without the road, and was not inclined to pay another five dollars. Should any of our up country readers hear a man persuading his friends not to travel the road, we hope they will inquire whether he is the man who paid so high a rate of toll.

We learn that twenty miles more of the road will be finished and put under toll in about a fortnight, making 71 miles.

FAYETTEVILLE & CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—We understand that John A. Williams, Esq. President of this Company, with some others of the stockholders, have been requested by the Board of Directors to visit Richmond County the week after the next, to solicit subscriptions, conditioned that *all money so subscribed shall be expended on the Road within Richmond County.* The stockholders in this town and county have contributed nearly enough to build the Road to the Richmond line, about 35 miles, and they pledge themselves to make up what is wanting for that purpose. We hope that our friends in Richmond will receive the Delegation with their usual liberality.

FAYETTEVILLE & NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.—See the publication of the President of this Company, in another column.

The "North Carolinian" has passed into the hands of ROBERT K. BRYAN, Esq. who makes his bow to the public, as Editor and Proprietor, in last Saturday's issue, in an address which manifests a just appreciation of the dignity, importance, and responsibility of the position he assumes. We welcome him among the fraternity with great pleasure, and sincerely trust that nothing may ever occur to mar the kindly and respectful feelings with which we have ever regarded him, as boy and man.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES GRAHAM.—We grieve to hear of the death of this most worthy gentleman, who was not less admirable for his personal integrity and social virtues, than respected as a public man and Representative of the People of his native mountains. Our knowledge of him enables us to endorse, fully, the following brief though just tribute to his worth:—

At his residence, in Lincoln county, (N. C.) on the 25th ultimo, the Hon. JAMES GRAHAM, in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. Graham was the second son of the late Gen. Joseph Graham, and the last surviving brother of the present Secretary of the Navy. He was educated at the University of his native State, and bred to the profession of the law, which he practiced successfully for several years. He was frequently a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, and was widely known to the country as one of her most faithful and devoted Representatives in Congress for a period of twelve years. His social nature, and courteous, frank, and manly character attracted to him a large circle of friends among his associates in public life and the visiters and residents of this metropolis, while his kindly sympathies and affections endeared him to those with whom he was more nearly connected.

National Intelligencer.

We are indebted to the Hon. George E. Badger for a bound copy of the Congressional Globe, containing the proceedings and Debates of the last Session of Congress. A valuable publication, especially to Editors.

We have received a communication commenting with some severity on an article in a late North Carolinian respecting the Clerk of Nash Superior Court. In a mere personal controversy between the late temporary Editor of that paper and the Deputy Clerk, we presume our readers can feel but little interest. We therefore decline its insertion.

PROLIFIC.—Mrs. William Jackson, in Moore county, has presented her husband, at one birth, with three fine boys. All doing well.

FOUR FUGITIVES SURRENDERED.—Four negroes were arrested at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 27th ult. on a charge of being concerned in the Christiana murder. When carried before the Judge, however, nothing appeared implicating them in that affair, and they were discharged. Thereupon, the U. S. Commissioner caused them to be seized as fugitive slaves, handcuffed in open court, and conveyed to his office, where, after an examination, the four slaves were handed over to their owners. These occurrences produced considerable excitement, but no outbreak.

They belonged to four citizens of Maryland, who have published a card returning thanks to Mr. McAllister, the U. S. Commissioner, and others who assisted in the recovery of their property. The negroes said they had been enticed away by certain boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and that they had a very hard time since their escape, sleeping among the mountains without food or shelter, and that they were perfectly willing to return home.

Another fugitive was arrested near Buffalo on the 1st inst. without producing much excitement. Warrants had been issued for four others, who however escaped to Canada.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—The city of Syracuse, in New York, has followed the example of Boston, by rescuing a fugitive from the officers of the law! Syracuse is said to be the very hot-bed of abolition in New York, both the papers there, Whig and Loco, and a *Reverend* Mr. May, having been industriously engaged in printing and preaching against the fugitive law, and urging its nullification. The result, therefore, of the first arrest of a fugitive slave in that city, is the natural consequence of such teachings. We sincerely hope that another result will follow, viz: that those who have resisted the government will be arrested as traitors, tried as traitors, and hanged as traitors. Let them be treated as the Pennsylvania traitors have been and are to be.

The following are the particulars, briefly stated:

On Thursday last, the U. S. Deputy Marshal Allen arrested Jerry, as a slave of John McReynolds, of Missouri. Allen was assisted by two other Deputies and a detachment of police officers of Syracuse. No resistance was made.

On the trial, every obstacle was thrown in the way by counsel who volunteered, and by the spectators, who made so much noise that the Commissioner was compelled to adjourn the examination for half an hour. The mob of negroes and whites then rushed upon the officers, overpowered them and released the prisoner, pitching him down stairs in their efforts to get him off. After running some distance he was again arrested and brought back. The military were ordered out by the Sheriff, but the order was countermanded by Col. Vandenburgh. A large crowd collected, and incendiary harangues were delivered. The examination was resumed, amidst throwing of stones at the windows of the police office, and again adjourned till Friday morning.

At night a mob of negroes and whites broke into the police office, where Jerry was confined, rescued him, put him in a carriage, and escaped.

One of the Deputy Marshals had his arm broken in two places. A police officer was badly injured. Two pistol shots were fired by some unknown person; and the city was completely in the hands of the mob from 2 P. M. till 9 P. M. The Mayor, Horace Wheaton, took no step to preserve the public peace, and many prominent citizens were engaged in the mob, or in encouraging it.

The agent of the owner of the negro was arrested and held to bail on a charge of kidnapping!

The N. Y. city papers are loud in their denunciations of this great outrage, and we trust that the manifestations of public sentiment will sanction those steps which we feel entirely confident the National and State governments have ere this taken to have the law vindicated.

HEAVY IMPORTATIONS.—TROUBLE IN THE MONEY MARKET.—The importations continue too great. For the month of Sept. the duties received at the N. Y. custom house amounted to $2,616,260, against $2,502,885 last year, and $2,159,981 in Sept. 1849. There will be no relief to the money market whilst excessive importations continue.

On Wednesday last, no less than five small Banks, in the State of New York, were reported as having failed. The Brokers who usually redeemed their notes in Wall Street, were unable longer to do so, for want of funds, and suspension ensued. This created a panic in the city in regard to uncurrent money, though the notes of the suspended banks were all issued on the pledge of undoubted stock securities, and will eventually be paid.

At Boston, the difficulty in the money market is said to be even worse than in New York. The Boston Journal of the 1st says, "A regular stampede took place in the stock market, this morning, and continued throughout the day, prices on some descriptions settling down to lower figures than has ever been realized before." First class paper was selling at a discount of 18 per cent, per annum.

FOREIGN.—The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 30th instant. Cotton had declined ¼. Political news uninteresting.

The Baltic brought accounts of several heavy failures in Liverpool, chiefly caused by speculations in grain.

THE CUBAN PROCLAMATION.—The bitter abuse heaped upon the President for his proclamation forbidding all citizens of the United States to engage in the expedition against Cuba, and declaring all who did so engage, beyond the protection of this government, has induced the Republic to re-publish a similar proclamation, made by Mr. Van Buren in 1838. We have not space for the whole document, but it declared, that the President had reason to believe that U. S. citizens had combined and were combining to disturb the peace of Canada, and that by such combination, *they had forfeited their claim to the protection of their country.* It directed all civil and military officers and all citizens to use every effort to arrest for trial and punishment, all persons engaged in the expedition; and finally, "*warned all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf, but will be left reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.*"

Now, the Locofoco Press and Party, supported Mr. Van Buren for President *after* the proclamation was issued. They did not denounce it as "Monarchical," but supported the proclamation and him who issued it. How then can they condemn President Fillmore for doing the very same thing?

Their conduct, however, is just what was to be expected. They supported in 1845 a war with Mexico, but backed out from one with Great Britain. They now support the "liberation" of Cuba, because Spain is supposed to be unable to prevent it; but in 1838 they opposed the "liberation" of Canada, because Canada was protected by the power of England. Such contempt for the rights and feelings of weak, and subserviency to those of strong governments, are not likely to raise us in the estimation of the world.

The Press, at the South, particularly, is giving indications of a preference for the Presidency. The "Mobile Advertiser" and the "Richmond Republican" urge earnestly the claims of Mr. Fillmore as the true and the only man for the nomination.

The "Louisville Journal" quotes the two papers and says:

"We fully concur in the strong recommendation of Mr. Fillmore, by the Richmond Republican and the Mobile Advertiser, as the next Whig candidate for the Presidency, but we do not by any means think, with the Mobile paper, that the Whigs of the South should decline to go into a national convention for the nomination of a candidate.

We think it does not become the Whigs of a particular section of the country to insist that they will have Mr. Fillmore as their candidate or nobody at all. Mr. F. is a true-hearted, patriotic, and national Whig, but there are other true-hearted, patriotic, and national Whigs. Let the Whigs of the South go unhesitatingly into a national convention, with the Whigs of the other sections of the Union, but, in doing so, let them, if they think proper, give fair notice, that in the event of the nomination of any candidate for the Presidency who shall not be known to be unequivocally in favor of maintaining the Constitution and the laws and rendering impartial justice to all sections of the confederacy, they will refuse him their support.

From present indications on the part of the Whigs of the North, we have not the least idea that they would attempt, in a national convention, to effect the nomination of a candidate not known to be broad and national in his principles."

We concur most heartily in the preference of Mr. Fillmore, over any body, North or South. And we equally concur in the Louisville Journal's position, that the Whigs of the South should go into the National Convention next year, even if they have reason to fear that the man of their choice, Mr. FILLMORE, may fail to secure the nomination. No good can come of keeping aloof from the great council of their friends and party; and much good must result from their presence. We would say this if we felt, as we did some weeks ago, that the strong probability was that Gen. Scott, who is unacceptable to the Whigs of the South, would be the nominee. But we are happy to say, that our hopes of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore are far stronger than they were. And these hopes are founded on facts which came to our knowledge during the latter days of our recent visit to the North.—Very much depends upon New York; and we have reason to believe that New York will sustain her distinguished citizen now at the head of the nation.

With FILLMORE for President, and GRAHAM for Vice President, we shall have a ticket that ought to succeed, and we believe *will* succeed. We are happy to say, that we often, whilst at the North, heard Gov. Graham spoken of as the Whig candidate for Vice President.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham.—For our own part, (says the Warrenton Va. Free Press,) although we should always be pleased to see one of our prominent Virginians put forward, yet we are not so selfish as to desire to monopolize honors. The Old Dominion has had her full share of Executive honors—and we are therefore willing that other States should come in for a portion. North Carolina, both from her position and her fidelity, is entitled to the Vice Presidency—and we accordingly repeat our preference for the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the Secretary of the Navy. He has all the qualities suitable for the place, and his State has a claim which honorable men cannot resist.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The public has been taken by surprise by the return of one of the vessels sent out by Mr. Grinnell of New York in search of Sir John Franklin and his party. She reached New York on Tuesday last, having sailed from Lancaster Sound on the 19th of August. The commander of the expedition, Capt. De Haven, and others, had suffered much with the scurvy; but all had recovered. Not a man has died since the expedition sailed, 18 months ago. They made no further discoveries than those heretofore reported.

During the nine months in which the expedition was ice-bound, no human being approached them; nor could excursions to any distance from the vessels be ventured upon, the drifting of the fields of ice in which the vessels were encased making their position for any twenty-four hours altogether uncertain. Short hunting expeditions were undertaken, and some polar bears, deer, foxes and birds were taken.

The men were prepared with knapsacks for any immediate emergency, no one knowing when the fearful pressure of the ice would crush the little barks. Previous to this, however, and preparatory for it, "the Rescue" was deserted, about Nov. 5;—to save fuel, &c., the Thermometer being 40 degrees below zero.

For eighty-one days of their ice-bound condition the sun did not rise, and there was total darkness, except at mid-day for a few moments, when a paper might be read by holding it up to the faint light in the South.

It is somewhat remarkable that the English and American expeditions wintered within fifteen miles of each other, without either knowing it, the American officers only learning it on their arrival at this port.

As an illustration of the ease with which life may be sustained in these latitudes, Surgeon Kane mentioned that he met with a Dane; upwards of seventy years of age, who had spent fifty-five years of his life North of 73°, subsisting during that period entirely on birds, fish, bears and other animal food. He had not seen a vegetable the whole time.

The latest accounts from England state that the English squadron was also on its way home, having given up the search. On this unexpected result, the London Chronicle says,—

One important point has been gained, inferior in value only to that of the actual discovery of the missing expedition. It is established beyond any reasonable doubt that Sir John Franklin proceeded Northwest from Wellington Channel. The coasts of Barrow's Straits have been explored Westward past Cape Walker to Bank's Land; also, (on the North side) as far as the Western extremity of Melville Island, without finding any further traces, or any channel through which the Erebus and Terror could have passed; and apparently, there exists scarce a possibility that the missing expedition has been able to find a passage out of Barrow's Straits to the Southwest. We have, therefore, no doubt that Sir John Franklin was unable to carry out the first part of his instructions, and that he resorted to the alternative of endeavoring to make the Northwest passage in a higher latitude from Wellington Channel.

Of this fact, Captain Penny's discoveries appear to us to leave no doubt. Having ascertained, from the traces found at Cape Riley, (of which information and proof were brought home last year by the Prince Albert,) that the expedition had passed the winter of 1845-6 on this spot, Capt Penny directed his travelling parties in the Spring of this year, to the coasts of Wellington Channel, in a Northerly direction. By these parties it was ascertained that the channel turned off to the Northwest, continuing of great breadth and having a rapid current. The coasts on both sides were pursued for a distance of above 180 miles from Barrow's Straits, and the channel was seen to extend in the same direction for sixty miles beyond the last point reached. No reasonable man can suppose that, with such an opening before him, in the very course prescribed as his single alternative, Sir John Franklin would hesitate to take it.

Capt. Penny found a heavy barrier of ice in Wellington Channel, not very far from its opening from Barrow's Straits, but a most remarkable change was observed as he passed to a more Northern latitude; the ice which he had left (as is usual at this early season, April and May,) firm and solid, was here decayed and unsafe, and at last the travellers came upon open water, drift wood, Arctic animals and birds—the latter in enormous numbers. Here were all the signs of an improved climate. Now, with signs so indisputably hopeful, will any one say that Sir John Franklin's party are not still living, though unable to extricate themselves from the great Northern ocean into which they have plunged?

The question of direction is reduced to a certainty; it remains to be ascertained whether England cannot find the men and the means to follow where our gallant friends have led. We say, then, let all our energies, our resources, be directed to this point. Captain Penny, we understand, is at this moment pleading earnestly for a powerful steamer, with which he may return immediately to the search. If this be granted him forthwith—and we cannot and will not believe it possible that his application will be rejected—he is prepared to proceed without a moment's delay to Lancaster Sound, which he is persuaded he can reach (with such effective agency, but not otherwise) before the ice closes in for Winter.

THE SIERRA MADRE REVOLUTION.—The telegraphic accounts report the complete success of this lawless expedition against Mexico. This may, however, only be another Cuba revolution.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Greensborough (Ala.) Beacon says that the prospect in that region is of a better crop than last year.

At Natchitoches (Lou.) the caterpillar had made its appearance, and was stripping the plant of its leaves.

At Holly Springs, Miss., the drought is so great that it is thought the country will not average 400 lbs. of cotton to the acre. The supply of corn is short, and turnips will not vegetate.

The Richmond (Lou.) Journal speaks of the crop in several neighboring parishes as very inferior, owing to the drought.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Congressional Delegation will stand 4 Whigs to 2 Locos. In the last Congress the delegation was equally divided. Maryland then which loses more slaves than any Southern State, sustains the Administration and the Compromise.

The Grand Jury in Philadelphia have found true Bills for Treason against five white men and twenty-seven negroes, who were engaged in the Christiana outrage.

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 1st inst., by Rev. J. H. Wheeler, Mr. JOSEPH WEISIGER to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Jonathan Evans, Jr.

In Cumberland county, on the 28th ult., by Arthur Horn, Esq., Mr. WM. H. JORDAN, of Brunswick county, to Miss NANCY RAY.

In Kinston, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Gaylor, HENRY A. STRONG, Esq. of Sampson county, to Miss SUSAN E., daughter of the late Col. Blount Coleman, of Lenoir.

In Montgomery county, on the 11th ult., by Alex. McCaskill, Esq. WM. W. BUNNEL, of said county, to WINNEY JANE SMITH, of Moore county.

At the residence of Jesse Bean, Esq. in Moore county, on the 3d inst., by Jesse Bean, Esq. Mr. ARTHUR DAVIS, of Moore, to ELIZABETH LAMB, of Montgomery county.

In Atlanta, Georgia, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Wm. J. Zimmer, Mr. ALLMAND A. McKOY, of Clinton, N. C., to Miss L. ANCHIAUX, daughter of the late Rev. John Howard.

DIED,

This morning, ICHABOD WETMORE, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the public, are invited to attend his funeral to-morrow morning, at the Episcopal Church, at 9 o'clock.

In this vicinity, on the 30th ult., Mrs. SARAH McIVER, consort of the late Evander McIver, aged 68 years.

Departed this life, at Elizabeth, Bladen county, N. C., on the 9th ult., Mr. FRANCIS RUSSELL, aged about 31 years. Mr. Russell was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Sampson county, N. C. five years ago. A few days before his death he went to Bladen to procure work, (for he was a fine mechanic;)—he was taken sick on Sunday and died Tuesday following. He left no family of his own. This notice will say to his brothers and sister, North and South, that every comfort was administered to him in his last moments. Peace to poor Francis, for he sleeps that sleep that knows of no waking many hundred miles from the place that gave him birth.—COM.

A few days ago, Mr. HARRY MOORE, of Duplin county, a worthy and intelligent man, greatly respected, beloved and adored by many. He leaves a wife and several children to deeply mourn his loss. And the Baptist cause and the members thereof will not soon forget him. His works will follow him.—COM.

In Bladen county, on the 15th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD SHAW, aged 38 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 7.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12½ a 14
Ditto, apple,	47 a 50	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	11 a 15	Molasses,	26 a 27
Bagging,	12½ a 18	Nails, cut,	4 a 4½
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	Oats,	45 o 50
Corn,	1 00 a	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	32 a 35	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	85 a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	45 a 47
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—There has been a considerable quantity of Western Bacon received, but not much variation in price.

COTTON.—Large quantity on the market during the latter part of the week; sales at 8 to 8¼. Market rather heavy.

FLOUR.—A slight decline. Sales have been made at 5 00 for super. Market well supplied.

SALT.—The supply is getting light, with an upward tendency.

TURPENTINE.—An advance of 5 cts. per bbl. Virgin and Yellow Dip 1 95; Hard 1 00. No. 3 Rosin 65. Spirits in lots for shipment 25½; to the country trade 27½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—sales of 2000 hams at 14 cts. 500 bushels Corn in a damaged condition, at auction, sold at 60. Meal 85 to 90. 130 bags Rio Coffee sold at auction at 9 cts. Fayetteville Flour $5 to $5½. Lard 11 to 11½. Lumber—sales of two rafts at 11 50 for Flooring; Wide 7 50; Scantling $6. Turpentine has advanced; Soft 2 25; Hard 1 80; Spirits 28. Timber—Prime mill $9; ordinary $7 to $7½; inferior $5

At Charleston, Cotton, 6¼ to 9¾. Middling 8½ to 9. Corn 65. Bacon 9¼ to 12¼.

Total receipts of Cotton, 73,676 bales against 53,755, last year. Increase, 19,921.

At New York, Cotton continues dull, with moderate sales, prices being ¼ to ⅜ of a cent lower than at the highest point two or three weeks ago. Low to good middling Uplands 8⅝ to 9⅝.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 30—Brigs Attakapas from Baltimore, Neptune from New York; Schr Ira Brewster from New York. Oct 1—Schr Pampero from Charleston. 2—Brigs John Dawson from Norfolk, Patrick Henry from Philadelphia. 4—Brig Annawon from Havana.

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

The President of the Road, together with some other gentlemen, propose to hold Plank Road Meetings—at Blue's Bridge, 20th Oct.; at Rockingham, 21st Oct.; Mineral Spring, 22d; Little's Mills, 23d; McCallum's Store, 24th; Centre, 25th;—to which they respectfully request the attendance and co-operation of the citizens of Richmond, Stanly, and Montgomery counties. Oct. 6.

Plank Road Lumber Wanted.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of November, for Lumber to construct the 1st Division of the FAYETTEVILLE and CENTRE PLANK ROAD, extending from Fayetteville to Puppy Creek,—the proposer to state the points of delivery, the amounts to be delivered, and the price. The Lumber to be of the usual kind. The proposals can be handed to John M. Rose, Secretary of the Company, or to the subscriber. JNO. A. WILLIAMS.

October 6, 1851. 28-tt

NEGRO SHOES.

1000 pair of Negro Shoes just received, and for sale very low, by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

October 7, 28-4w

D. & W. McLAURIN are now receiving a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

Mill Stones, Anchor Bolting Cloth, Mill Irons, French Burr, Esopus and Cologne Mill Stones, at Manufacturers' prices.

THE subscribers having made very favorable arrangements for obtaining from one of the most extensive importing and manufacturing houses in this country, French Burr, Cologne and Esopus Mill Stones, and the real Anchor Bolting Cloth, are now enabled to offer any of these articles to Millers of the best quality, and at lower prices than they have been heretofore furnished at in this place.

A supply of best Anchor Bolting Cloth constantly kept on hand.

The quality of every article is warranted.

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-1mew2meow

A pair of 4 ft. 2 inch Cologne Mill Stones on hand; and daily expected, pair of 3 feet 6 inch Esopus Mill Stones.—and would invite an examination of them, as they will be found superior for Corn.

Head Quarters,

33d REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA, Fayetteville, 6th Oct., 1851.

The Officers of the 33d Regiment are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in this place, on Friday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill. And to have their respective Companies at the same place, on Saturday the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for Regimental Parade. By order.

2t] ELIJAH FULLER, Lieut. Col.

10,000 SPORTSMEN WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

SCHOOL.—Miss Catharine Dunn will open a School about the 20th of October, in the house used by the M. P. Church, where will be taught the usual English branches of Education, Needle-work, plain and ornamental, with Drawing, Painting, &c.

October 4, 1851. 28-3t

STEAM MILLS.

THE undersigned is authorized to receive orders for Page's celebrated improved Patent Circular Saw Mills and Steam Engines, manufactured in Baltimore, which have been pronounced by competent judges superior to all other Mills. The builders assert that a mill of this kind with 10 horse engine, will saw more plank than any two up and down saws ever operated with, and do it better.

Call on the subscriber, at the F. & W. Plank Road Office, who will give any information required.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1851. 28-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at Ashborough, Randolph county, until Wednesday, the 5th day of Nov., it being Wednesday of Randolph County Court, for the building of a new Jail for said county. The walls of the building will probably be of heavy frame work, though we invite propositions both for wood and brick work, as the internal work will be the same in both. The size of the house will be 46 by 34 feet, two stories high; if of wood, to be raised on a brick wall three feet above the surface of the earth; the first story to be 12 feet pitch in the clear, and the second 10 feet. There will be four rooms on the first floor, besides the passage, all of which will have fire-places, for the use of the Jailer's family. The second story will be devoted to the prisons. The roof will be of shingles.

For the plan and specifications, call at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Ashborough, until the above day.

ALF'D ERWER,
HESEKIAH ANDREWS,
THOS. RICE,
Commissioners.

Sept. 25, 1851. 28-td

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 1st Sept:—

R A Averitt, John Averett, Wm Alderman, R M Atkinson.

Wm Blalock, G W Bullard, Martha Brady, J L Blalock, Wm Bottoms, Nancy Blizzard, J L Bryan, Russell Bagley, Alston Brewer, W B Black, Ann M Bradley.

Archibald Campbell, Wm H Carver, Raphiel Cole, Ann Conoly.

Mrs Rebecca Dill, Hillery Deal, O H Dockery, S L Dickinson, J C Davis, Julius E Dukose.

Francis Fries, D L Farnham, Reuben Fisher.

Sarah A Gillmore, A Gainey & Co, Simon Godwin, W B Groves, Lucy Gregory, Hugh Graham, Jr.

Nancy Henderson, Isham Hays, S J Holmes, Moses Harris, Sarah A Hall, Benjamin Harper. Henry G Johnson, Ann A Johnson.

Wm Lovitt, W E Lewis.

Chas Moody, Jno W Meshaw, Ann C Maxwell, Catherine Monroe, W H Melvin, J T Martin.

D McMillan, R McMillan, J McNeill, Robert McLaurin, Jas F McKay, Mrs Delay McMillan, Jas McNeill, Margrett McInnis, Elisa T McNeill, Hugh McPherson, Arch'd McFadyen, Wm McDonald.

Robert Nickolls, Silas Nickolls, James P Neal.

Jesse Oliphant.

Jas Price, Malinda J Pearson, Daniel Powell, Edward Perry.

Hugh Ray, H Robinson & Son, A G Ramsay, Benjamin Roberts, Jno Roney, Mary Revels, Julius Rogers.

George Sanders, Daniel Stewart, J A Speirs, Mrs Elisa A Smith, Dr D Smith, Wm K Stovall. Wm Toodle, Elisa J Thagard, Dr H McTurner.

J Walker, Nathan Williamson, Charity Williams, Dolly White, Wm J Wilkerson, John B Wright, Jno W Williams.

2t] JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.

October 1, 1851. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of plain, fine and superfine QUARTO BIBLES, at wholesale and retail. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 1, 1851.

Mrs. HAWLEY will resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 6th of October.

Oct. 2, 1851. 27-3w

PURE WHITE LEAD.

3000 lbs. Pure and No. 1 White Lead, in oil.
Chrome and Imperial Green.
Rose Pink; Prussian Blue.
Chrome Yellow; Spanish Brown.
Spanish Whiting; Putty and Glass.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-3w

FOR SALE.—HORSE, WAGONS, AND BAROUCHE.—The subscriber wishes to sell the running Gear of a strong four-horse Wagon, in good repair, with salt body and harness all complete. Also, a new two-horse Wagon, of the best make and finish. Also, a second-hand falling top Barouche, equal in value to a new one,—harness with it. Also, one Bay Horse,—young, handsome and well broke to harness. Apply soon, as bargains can be had.

WILLIAM S. LAPPA.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-2w

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell one-half of the Fayetteville Water Works. Neither of the present proprietors having time to give their personal attention to the property, the purchaser can have the management of it, making it a valuable investment.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1, 1851.

FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS.

The Subscriber offers for sale his interest, being one fourth of the stock in the above company. W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-2m

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of LAND in the county of Robeson, known as the Lumber Bridge Plantation, situated at the termination of the Southern Plank Road leading from Fayetteville. There are about 160 acres cleared and under good cultivation; besides there are a good Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. The Grist Mill and Gin have been recently repaired, and they are now in splendid order. The Plantation is a very desirable one, and is susceptible of great improvement. The Land is well timbered, and is within three miles of good navigation.

Also, will be sold, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of all kinds, one set of Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools, stock of all kinds, viz: Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c. Also, Corn, Fodder, and various other articles not mentioned.

The above Sale will take place on THURSDAY, 23d October, 1851.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves previous to the day of Sale, or address the subscriber at Lumber Bridge P. O.

JOHN B. McNATT.

Oct. 1, 1851. 28-3t

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

3000 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Augus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.

Sept. 29, 1851. 28-3mw

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber lost on yesterday, either in Rockingham or on his way home, his Pocket Book, containing a small amount of money, and also the following Notes, to-wit: One Note on T. Bostick and B. B. McKenzie, for $270, dated about the 20th March 1851, and due one day after date. One ditto on T. Bostick, for $15, dated 24 May 1851, and due one day after date. And one ditto on John P. Covington, for $241, dated 26th February 1851, and due one day after date.

I will give a small Reward for the recovery of the Pocket Book and its contents, and I hereby notify those persons upon whom I hold the above Notes, not to pay them over to any person but myself.

LEWIS R. THOMAS.

Richmond co., N. C., Sept. 24, 1851. [28-3tw

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday, 21st Oct., if not previously disposed of, my plantation on which I now reside, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land lying on the south side of the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, and on the west side of the Lumberton road. The land is well timbered, and has on it about 7000 Turpentine boxes, and a good Grist Mill and Cotton Gin.

Also, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, blacksmith tools, corn and fodder, stock of various kinds, viz: horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

PETER McGEACHY.

Sept. 20, 1851. 28-2t

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th inst., JOHN, sometimes called John Carwile, a mulatto, showing Indian blood. The said John has very dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—about 28 years old. Being a house servant his manner is easy; but when spoken to, he has a down-cast look, but replies with a smile. I will give a Reward of Fifty Dollars if taken up within the State, or One Hundred Dollars if caught out of the State and lodged in Jail.

B. BOYKIN.

Camden, S. C., Sept. 30, 1851. 28-6wpd

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company.

SEPT. 29, 1851.

THE Engineer having completed the Survey and location of this Road to Kingsbury, the Trustees are now ready to proceed in the construction, and will receive sealed proposals for clearing, grading and constructing the Road *Bed*, from now until the 15th October.

The line is divided into eleven sections of one mile each, and proposals may be filed for one or more sections, according to the pleasure of the contractor.

Persons desirous of taking contracts, or of making proposals for contracts, may obtain any information they require on application to John Eccles, Esq., Engineer, to J. C. Williams, N. King, M. V. Jones, James W. Strange, or to the undersigned.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n of
2t] the Board of Trustees.

TO DISTILLERS.

150 EMPTY SPIRIT CASKS, just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27-2w

HAIR FOR PLASTER

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made by his Honor John L. Bailey, Judge presiding at the present term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice, that

A Special Term of said Court will be held for the County of Moore,

At the Court House in Carthage, on the Fourth MONDAY in November next, (which will be the 24th day of the month,) when and where all Suitors and Witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend by ten o'clock in the Forenoon of that day.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

24-tc] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation 12 miles north of Carthage, lying on both sides of Bear Creek, in the County of Moore, containing 750 acres of land, the most of which is heavily timbered, well watered, and adapted to the production of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, and tobacco. 50 or 60 acres are low grounds or bottom lands.

A portion of the land is under cultivation, and has on it a two story frame dwelling house, together with all such other buildings as are usually met with on a farm. There is an excellent mill-site on the premises with plenty of rock for constructing a dam and sufficient water power for ordinary purposes.

Gold has been discovered on this land in one or more places.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road passes over the land within ¾ mile of the dwelling; and it is only 2 miles from Deep River at the point at which the present improvement going on, on that River is expected to terminate.

This situation is remarkable for health.

The terms will be liberal and accommodating.

Persons wishing to purchase are, for further particulars referred to Col. John Morison at Carthage, N. C.

JOHN C. McLEOD.

Moore county, Sept. 7, 1851. 24-6tw

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I AM now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. Old Files made as good as new.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 24-3m

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for Home Industry!

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, & Worms.

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents: or by contract,				
7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice: and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } 70-tf
May 3, 1851. }

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of November next,

500 Acres of LAND,

Lying on Joe's Creek, about seven miles South of Laurel Hill, on the old Stage Road in North Carolina, Richmond county. The place is known in nearly all parts of the country by the name of Rock Dale. There is as good a mill site on it as is in the State, with a Corn and Wheat Mill now in operation. Also a good Cotton Gin and Press. About 150 acres open land on it, the remainder fairly timbered. The land is well adapted for Corn and Cotton. The situation is healthy, well watered, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings; all in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase at private sale, can do so by calling on me between this and the day of sale above mentioned.

Also, another tract of Land, containing 216 acres, in two miles of the above, lying on Beaver Creek; about 80 acres open, the rest well timbered. This is as good Cotton land as there is in the lower part of Richmond county. It is level and stiff, with about 60 acres planted in Cotton; and my calculation is, if no distemper gets into it, to gather upwards of 40 bags. The buildings are good, and fine healthy water that cannot be surpassed in the State.

Persons desirous of a good bargain are advised to apply early.

Should this property be sold at private sale, notice to that effect will be given.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Aug. 15, 1851. 14-t150

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen, on Wednesday night, Sept. 4th, from the stables at Hawley's Store, Sampson county, a large cream colored MARE, with left eye out, light mane and tail. Said mare was suckling a colt, and was thin. I will pay a liberal reward for the mare, or any information that will enable me to get her again.

A. GAINEY.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26-2t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

Two Valuable Plantations FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, being desirous to emigrate farther South, offer their Plantations for sale, known as the Tony's Ford Lands. The lands are situated on Little River, Montgomery County, nine miles above its confluence with the Great Pedee, within 3 miles of Richmond County line, where the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road is contemplated to pass, 38 miles from Cheraw, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salisbury. The lands are equal in fertility of soil to any in North Carolina, containing near 1200 acres, 400 of which is bottom land, a large portion of which is adapted to the production of Cotton, making an average of about 1000 lbs. per acre. The high land is also good. The lands are well drained, and as little exposed to freshets as any on the river, and in a state of good cultivation, (we being the judges.) The productions would average from 3 to 4000 bushels of Corn, from 6 to 800 bushels of Wheat, from 16 to 18,000 lbs. of seed Cotton, and not less adapted to the production of Oats. The situations are healthy, containing several good springs that have never been known to fail.—On one of the Plantations there is a commodious two-story Building, now being handsomely painted, and also a large new Gin-house, built on the most approved plan, with a new Cotton press; the other out-buildings in good repair. On the other Plantation there is a comfortable Dwelling, large Gin-house and Cotton press, with other necessary out-buildings; and also a good Orchard. The premises can be bought jointly or separately. Those wishing to purchase land of the most superior quality, will find it to their interest to examine before making other purchases, as it is rare that such inducements are held out to land buyers; for we will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms. Post Office address, McCallum's Store, N. C.

Also, one other Tract, within 2 miles of the above, and situated on Little River, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill site on it, with a Grist Mill in operation. A Saw Mill can be built with but little cost; and as lumber is in considerable demand, would be a profitable business. There are about 100 acres open land on the tract, principally bottom land of good quality. The land is well timbered, mostly long leaf pine, and convenient to the mill. A good bargain will be given.

W. N. PEACOCK.
C. PEACOCK.

Sept. 9, 1851. 22-6tw

Sons of Temperance FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE FEMALE ACADEMY of Lumberton Division No. 44, Sons of Temperance, was opened on Monday 22d inst., at Lumberton.

The Trustees have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Miss MARY L. MORRISON, a lady whose attainments in all the solid branches of an English, Classical, and Mathematical Education are of the highest order, and whose experience as an instructress in various seminaries in the country, and also in one of the largest towns in the State is a guaranty of her capacity for imparting instruction.

It is believed that the pure and elevated tone of morality, the quiet seclusion and the healthfulness of the situation of the village hold out inducements which are afforded by few localities in this part of the State.

Tuition for a term of three months: Reading Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, $3 00
English Grammar and Geography, 4 50
Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics, 5 50

Board can be obtained in good families for from $6 to $8 per month.

R. E. TROY, Pres.

B. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Lumberton, Sept. 26, 1851. 26-3tw

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove from the State, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT in the village of Rockingham, known as the "Rockingham Hotel."

Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to make an early application, as they will thus be enabled to get all the furniture belonging to said Hotel, on reasonable terms.

For further information, address

JOHN C. McKINNON.

Rockingham, N. C., Sept. 26, 1851. 26-3tw

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

ON Tuesday, the 21st day of October next, will be let to the lowest bidder, at Rockingham, the following buildings for the Poor House:

Two Buildings, 36 feet long by 18 feet wide. Also, one Building, 28 feet long, 18 feet wide. To be frame Buildings, ceiled throughout, one story high. Also, a log Kitchen and log Smoke House.

Specifications will be furnished at the time and place above stated.

P. M. POWELL,
JOSEPH M. INGRAM,
JOHN McFADYEN,
THOS. T. COVINGTON,
DAN'L C. STUART,
DAN'L McNEILL,
WILLIAM GIBSON,
Building Committee.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Robert Johnston and his wife, *vs.* John Watson and wife Mary.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom McFarland, John McFarland, and Daniel McFarland, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1851.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $3 25.] 26-6tw

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.

June 2, 1851. 74-tf

NOTICE.

I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOT in the village of Carthage, Moore county, N. C., which is a comfortable two-story building, with six fire-places, all in good repair, and well adapted to suit the purchaser, either having a small or large family. Therefore, being determined to sell, all who wish to purchase property of this sort, in a healthy place, where there are many facilities to add to the private comfort of the purchaser, (here there are a male and female school, where all the high branches of education are taught preparatory for College,) give me a call, for I will make conditions to suit the purchaser.

MARTHA A. HANCOCK.

Sept. 9, 1851. 24-w1wpd

NEW GOODS.

NOW RECEIVING,

Fall and Winter Stock,

THE USUAL VARIETY, embracing an extensive assortment of American, English, and German

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Crockery and Glass-ware,

Of styles adapted to the Country Trade, and which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased of Jobbers in any of the Northern cities.

Attention of Dealers visiting this place invited. Orders promptly attended to.

COOK & JOHNSON.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-3w

The Change has been made!

THE Subscribers having sold out their old Stock of Goods, have the pleasure now of saying to their friends, that they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

Groceries of all kinds,

All of which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for any kind of Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

COMPETITION DEFIED!

Clothing! Clothing!

NOW receiving, direct from New York, a superb lot of CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable style and of the best materials, consisting of black and brown Frock and Dress Coats; Cloth Overcoats; Cassimere Pants, several varieties; fancy Grenadine Silk, Satin and Twilled Silk Vests. All of which will be sold lower than any concern of the kind in town, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Call and see. A further addition to the Stock is daily expected, and due notice will be given. One door East of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a very general selection of

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Iron, Steel and Nails, and Staple Dry Goods,

With a large Stock of

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

Persons visiting this market to purchase at Wholesale or Retail, would do well to give us a call.

J. & T. WADDILL,
Hay street.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

FALL, 1851.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their ***Fall & Winter Goods,*** comprising much the largest stock they have ever offered. In their stock may be found

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Angola, Silk and Fur Hats; Wool ditto; Caps; Umbrellas; Bonnets; Yarns; Sheetings,—and in fact nearly every article usually kept by us.

—ALSO—

About 10,000 pair BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Purchasers will please call and examine.

August 23, 1851. 16-2m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect to have in Store in a few days, their entire Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Among this Stock will be found all the late varieties of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods. The larger portion of their Stock has been laid in for the Wholesale Trade, in which line the undersigned do not intend to be undersold.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 20, 1851. 15tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

NEW GOODS!

OUR FALL STOCK OF GOODS is now ready for inspection, comprising an endless variety.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified and common Sugars; Rio, Laguira, Mocha, Java and Maricaibo Coffee; Port, Madeira, Champaign and Cooking Wines; pure and imitation French Brandy; Holland Gin; Champaign Cider; No. 1 Mackerel; Salmon and Smoked Herrings; Boxes Fancy Candy and Sugar Plums; Starch; Saleratus; Farina for Puddings; Scotch Snuff; Hazard Co's and Dupont's Powder; Soap of all kinds; Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon and Mace.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE.

A large assortment of White Granite, flowed and light Blue and Mulberry Ware; common Liverpool Ware, a good assortment; plain and fancy Gilt and White China Tea Sets; one white China Dinner Set; white and gilt Bowls; Coffee Cups, &c.

Cut, pressed and plain Tumblers; Wine and Jelly Glasses; Goblets; Decanters; Bowls; Dishes; Pitchers; Salt-cellars, &c.

Britannia Ware; Tea and Coffee Pots and Urns; Sugar Bowls; Cream Jugs; Candlesticks; Castors; Spoons; Ladles; Mugs, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Housekeeping Utensils of all kinds; Brown and Bleached Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Oil Cloth Table Covers; Toweling, a variety; 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; Curtain Goods; Wall and Window Paper; Fluid and Lard Lamps; Waiters; Brooms and Brushes of all kinds; Brass and common Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Fenders; Brass and Iron-bound Pails; Sets Table Cutlery, and many other useful articles too numerous to mention.

CARPETING.

3000 yards Carpeting—Brussels, superfine and fine Ingrain patterns, to suit a variety of tastes; Rugs and Floor Oil Cloth; Wool-mixed and Jute Door Mats.

CLOTHING.

A general stock of Ready-made CLOTHING,—Cloaks, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks, Pants and Vests, including an assortment of Boys' Clothing; Muslin Shirts; Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts; Collars; Stocks; Suspenders; Gloves, &c. Gentlemen will find a complete outfit.

—ALSO—

Blankets; Bed Ticks; Georgia Plains; bleached and brown Shirtings; Hosiery; Linseys; Cassimeres; Tweeds; Oil Cloths; India Rubber Cloth; Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper; Portfolios; Portable Writing Desks; Note Books; Fancy Work Boxes; Looking Glasses; Snuff Boxes, &c.

10 cases assorted Bonnets.
10 " " Shoes.
10 boxes Coffee Mills.
1 case assorted Umbrellas.
20 packages Drugs and Dyes.
20 boxes Window Glass.
100 kegs Cut Nails.
10 " Wrought ditto, and Spikes.
50 bags Shot. Bar Lead.
5000 Cigars.
10 boxes Imperial Tea.
2 chests fine Hyson Tea.
1 " " Black "
Half-boxes Fresh Raisins.

In our second story will be found—

A heavy stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—Knives and Forks; Pen and Pocket Knives; Double and single Guns; Files; Tanners' Knives; Hand Saws; Planes; Hammers; Hatchets; Axes, a good assortment, &c. &c.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to examine a Stock which, for variety and excellence, challenges competition.

☞ The Goods will be sold for Cash, or on time for good paper.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 5, 1851. 20tf

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hollow-Ware, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c. &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, viz:

100 bbls. Whiskey.
50 " Apple Brandy.
10 " choice "old Nash," 5 years old.
10 " old Rye Whiskey.

His stock of FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care and are of superior quality. They consist of—

"Godard" Brandy.
"Otard" do.
"Hennesey" do.
"Old London Dock" ditto.
Holland Gin.
Jamaica Rum.
Irish Whiskey.
Madeira Wine, superior.
Sherry do, do.
Port do, choice, (very fine.)
Sicily Madeira do.

—IN GLASS—

Champaign Wine, of "Heidsick" and other favorite brands.
Sparkling Hock, in pints and quarts.
Still Hock, do. do.
London Porter.

☞ All kinds of Produce bought at the Market price in exchange for Goods.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18-3m

Fall & Winter for 1851!!

Fashionable Merchant Tailoring

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Wilmington, N. C.,

ARE opening direct from their Manufactory, and from newest importations, a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

comprising every variety of Business and Dress Coats,—Pants beautifully cut, newest style and best workmanship,—Vests, a numberless variety of patterns, finest and medium qualities. Also, every style of Under Garment worn by Gentlemen, of the best qualities and most approved cut;—and we would call particular attention to our *Patent Yoke Seam* Shirt, the best fitting garment worn; and also the new and beautiful style of Drawers, sold only by ourselves.

IN THE DRESS GOODS LINE, we are prepared to show up a most splendid assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Night Caps, &c. &c., in all a complete variety, latest style.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARMENT is conducted by Cutters of eminent skill, and all our work got up in the best style possible. Great attention paid to the newest and most approved fashions, as we put ourselves in possession of the monthly Reports, direct from Paris and New York.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington will find it quite to their advantage to call and examine our Stock.

Terms Cash, and all Goods sold at fair prices.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market st.,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 22, 1851. 24-tf

WANTED TO BUY,

25 OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.

August 6. 11-tf

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 78tf

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1851.

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

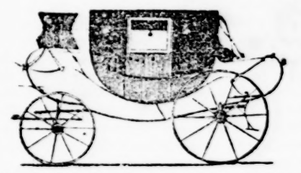
They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

Carriages and Buggies.

THIRTY-EIGHT Carriages and Buggies now finished, and on hand—eighteen of which are Buggies. All at low prices, according to finish.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-tf

New Firm & New Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned having formed a Copartnership to carry on the

Livery Stable Business,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the Public generally, that they can be accommodated on reasonable terms with

Horses, Buggies & other Vehicles,

at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscribers, as they are well prepared to carry on the Business, having refitted and renewed the Establishment, with the addition of some fine Horses and new Vehicles, and are satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who may wish to hire.

And therefore call on them to give us a trial.

J. W. POWERS.
ROBERT REGISTER.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23y

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Blank Warrants for sale here.

H. G. HALL,

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞ A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.

Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Strat,

JULIUS SCOTT, } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

Administrator's Notice.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C., } Sept. 22, 1851. }

THE Subscriber having, on the second day of September Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County, 1851, taken Letters of Administration according to Law on the Estate of Dr. Hiram Robinson, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Administrator.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold on the 15th day of October next, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, a man by the name of BILL, well known as a boat hand, belonging to the above Estate.

24-6w] BENJ'N ROBINSON, Adm'r.

WOOL WANTED.

WE want to purchase 20,000 lbs. of Wool.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24-8t

Bagging, Rope and Twine.

ALL qualities for sale by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

Watches and Jewe

The Subs... respectfully inform... lic, that he has ... ed from the N... fine assortment of ... Silver WATCH... Feb. Guard & ... Gold, Silver, Steel and Gilt Keys; ... Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold ... and Shell Spectacles; Gold and Silver ... Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; ... Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt ... Buttons; Clasps; Silver Cups; Mus... ver Fruit and Butter Knives; Pe... ses; a fine assortment of Walking ... Cake Baskets and Castors; a large ... of fine and common Accordeons; ... Fifes; Surveyors' Compasses; Chin... tical Instruments; Ladies' Work Bo... common double and single barrel Gu... of every variety; Game Bags; Shot ... Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; ... and Calls; fine Pocket and Pen Kni... Razors; Needles; Chessmen and Bo... Tooth, Nail, Lather and Flesh Bru... Paper; Envelopes; and a great vari... Goods.

Alarm, Eight and One-day C...

Purchasers will please give me a ca...

☞ Clocks, Watches and ... elry neatly Repaired.

W. PRIOR, Ra...

Sept. 2, 1851.

H. BRANSON & SO...

OFFER for Sale,—

100 Pieces Bagging.
50 Coils Bale Rope.
200 Lbs. Bale Twine.
100 Bbls and half bbls. No. 3 ...
25 Half bbls. No. 2 Mackere...
40 Quarter bbls. No. 1 Mack...
1250 Lbs. prime Lard.
1000 Lbs. Bacon Hams.

A few Barrels of Pork left.

Sept. 6, 1851.

Spring Goods. JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large ... assortment of

DRY GOOD...

Among which are—

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Ginghams.
340 " Printed and Emb... Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and ...
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton ...
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassi...
Tweeds and Merino Cassi...
Bonnets, uncommonly ch...
Bolting Cloths, Anker ...

With many other Goods; all of ... purchased by the package for ... wishing to purchase by wholesale ... please call before purchasing ... bargains may be expected this ...

March 13, 1851.

Fayetteville Ho...

FAYETTEVILLE, N...

THIS large and splendid Buildi... been in successful operation ... 1849. The Bedding and Furniture ... is new, and the rooms convenient ... The Table is always furnished wi... the market affords, aided by a fi... garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers ... sirable accommodations and attenti... No pains will be spared to give ... tion.

Families can be furnished with ... front double rooms, conveniently ... somely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will ena... see, she hopes, to give general sa...

ANN H...

June 1, 1850.

BACON AND PORK.

W. McINTYRE offers for ...
13 hhds. Bacon Sides.
13 hhds. Bacon Shoulders.
1 hhd. do. Hams.
10 bbls. New Mess Pork.

—ALSO—

1 tierce Clean Rice.
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
15 half boxes Raisins.

Liberty Point, August 26, 1851.

Marble Factor...

By GEO. LAUDE...

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S ...

Fayetteville, N. C...

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1y

Corn, Peas, and Hog...

THE Subscriber has on hand and ... stantly receiving, on consignment ... ply of the above articles, which ... chased at the lowest market prices at ... of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORR...

April 8, 1850.

Encourage North Caroli...

THE undersigned is manufacturing ... etteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish

far superior to the Blacking ... Northern cities. He intends devoting ... time to manufacturing and vending this ... perior Polish, and calls upon all who ... the interest of the Southern people ... independent of Northern manufactures ... him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by ... any one who will call